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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII.—NO. 46. WEEKLY EDITION. SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

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THE INFALLIBLE ORGAN.

Have We a Dictator Among Us.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have read the *Gazette* attentively the last six months, and find that its sole objection to Mr. Walton is for breach of straight-laced discipline. His fitness is not denied, his legislative course is tacitly approved, but his refusal to withdraw his name from a ticket where it had been placed by worthy Republican citizens, without his knowledge or consent, is his unpardonable transgression. There are many who believe it the duty of an individual to obey the voice of his fellow-citizens whenever they call upon him to accept a public trust; but none save plotters and conspirators would ask him to answer such a call by an insult which a peremptory refusal implies. Still the *Gazette* has no other fault to find with Mr. Walton, and for this it would deprive the community of his services in matters of the utmost consequence.

The so-called "raid upon the treasury," the *Gazette* has made a feint to use in its warfare, but in doing so it has exposed its own insincerity. Mr. Walton explained that matter on his return from Harrisburg, in a speech, an address to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Virginia Railroad Company, which the *Gazette* published at the time with the approbation that silence gives, confirmed by its subsequent efforts to induce him, that he might be its candidate, to conform to the arbitrary discipline by which none but its own tools can be placed in office. And again, in commenting upon his card published in the *Gazette* of August 17th, not a word was said about the "raid," but the whole drift was to bring him to abject submission to the party code expounded by itself. Besides these facts showing its utter hypocrisy, the *Gazette* sustains two candidates, one of whom, James Taylor, voted for the "raid" bill in the last Legislature, and the other, M. S. Humphreys, made a speech in its favor.

The *Gazette* has thus put an effectual *estoppel* upon the further use of the "raid" business, except as an arrant humbug. In fact, it has nothing against Mr. Walton, as I said at the outset, but his self-respect and stubborn refusal to submit to slavish discipline—to become a mere puppet in the hands of scheming wire-pullers—to yield himself passively to a moral enslavement more abject and degrading than that of the court sycophant, Polonius—to acknowledge masters and at their command return a kindly act of confidence with insult and disdain. It is too much, this exaction of the *Gazette*, and its denunciations on account of Mr. Walton's continuing to pursue the even tenor of his ways, sound like the impotent threats of disappointed malice.

Where the *Gazette* dare not cite it shows its teeth. Thus, yesterday, with affected wit, when it talked of an immense bubble on the party—those "leaders may possibly propose the tunneling of the Atlantic, the building of a railway to the moon, or other absurdity," it meant to sneer at the impossibility of paying the debt of the Monongahela teems with inexhaustible resources which need only development—such a vast business. Iron ore, fire clay, lime and cement are all among the inexhaustible treasures abundantly deposited in this valley, and which will enter largely into the tonnage of our roads. Besides these, the coal trade, developed with a rich soil, insuring the most liberal returns to the husbandry, and a large surplus for transportation.

The magic power of a railroad will rapidly lessen the improvements of all these various opportunities, filling the valley with a dense and thriving population, and will make the most thoroughfare traversing it with a business at once profitable to itself and beneficial to the country. The present unprecedented prosperity of the road affords a gratifying proof that these advantages are certain to be realized, and that there can be no risk in the noble enterprise we have undertaken. It is an unfinished line, standing alone and dependent upon a small local trade between the country on its borders, and this city, it acted like a wet blanket upon all. Seven thousand dollars ($27,000) over all the expenses of operation, etc., it is intended for eastern connections, and leaves the Monongahela a few miles above the city. It is not a competitor of our line, will feed it, and make a profitable rivaled agent of the trade and travel of this teeming valley.

By the reports of the steamboat lines plying upon the Monongahela, it appears that in a single year the receipts from passengers alone have amounted to some three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000), besides freights of coal, lime, sand, iron ores, grain and many other articles of commerce.

This exhibition of facts fully sustains my presumption that, in exchanging bonds of the Allegheny Company for those of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Connellsville Company, the State would not diminish her security or endanger either the principal or interest. And this I rely for my justification, and I am satisfied that you will give full credit to my sincerity, when I assure you that in all I have done I have been actuated by an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the Company and the section of the State I had the honor, in part, to represent, as members of the body of the Commonwealth at large. In further proof of my entire confidence in the substantial value of the work we have undertaken, I decline to double the amount of the stock and bonds of the Company that I had hitherto proposed, and I will venture to hope that all the Directors will do the same. It would be truly gratifying to see a work of such unquestionable profit in itself, and of such undoubted advantages to our city, built by Pittsburgh capital, or at least extended by such means, to the upper portion of our valley, *beyond the confines of the State.* There it will be met with a liberal spirit by those who have been canvassing its important advantages, ready to aid its progress further South. The feasibility of the entire connection, so as to give proper significance to the corporate name of our company, is within our reach. Energetic determination and a rational confidence, not to be shaken by temporary delays or discouragements, or to be baffled into other investments because of their more immediate dividends, are the sole requirements to give life and triumphant success to our noble enterprise. Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH WALTON,
Member of the Board.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

Changes in the Channels of Commerce—Decadence of the Copper Business—The The Rival Cities Duluth, Superior City and Ashland—Political.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Michigan, August 27, 1870.

Railroads make great changes and cause great freaks in channels of commerce. Forty-five years ago Chicago received its supplies of flour, pork and whiskey from Pittsburgh via Waterford, Erie and Mackinaw. Who would think of carrying supplies of that kind from the Smoky City to Chicago at the present day, or any kind of freight by the route indicated? One month ago the steamers plying between Chicago and Duluth, and Detroit and Duluth, carried all the provisions consumed on Lake Superior upwards. The railroad from St. Paul being completed, the same steamers which a month ago carried flour to Duluth are now laden with flour from St. Paul for the eastern markets, while already vessels laden with coal from St. Paul whizz in the face of the mines of Lake Superior, and merchandise which formerly found its way to the Northwest *via* Chicago is now passing through the Sault canal for the first time, and will in a few days, St. Paul. The shipping trade this season, as shown by the amount of toll collected on the canal, is about double that of 1869, and exceeds by one-third that of 1868. The copper business is not only depressed but virtually played out, and the fifty or sixty works which heretofore furnished employment to thousands of people have dwindled down to about a half dozen, and the result is that all along Lake Superior you see places deserted which have heretofore been the centers of immense business. Houghton and Hancock, the two busy and thriving places on the Portage, are nothing but a "beggarly account" of empty houses; while at Copper Harbor, Eagle Harbor, Eagle River and Ontonagon you can purchase the best houses for less than the lumber is worth, and the consequence is the loss of the immense freights heretofore carried to those places by our vessels.

The loss of the trade and of those places is, however, compensated for by the increase of the tonnage of iron ore from Marquette, which will reach nearly a million of tons this season, and the increase of business which the completion of the railroad to Escanaba will bring to the iron and other material for the construction of the North Pacific Railroad.

There is hence really but two places on Lake Superior which are worthy of mention, namely, Marquette and Duluth. The former is a place of some 1,500 inhabitants, is situated on a bay which furnishes a commodious harbor, and is destined to become a town of importance. It is some twenty miles from the iron mines, and surrounded with scenery of the most picturesque character. Its harbor is open to the navigation of the lake nearly all the year round, and is destined to be the point of shipment for the iron and other material for the construction of the North Pacific Railroad.

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Duluth, the rival of Chicago, is the other place, and is situated at the extreme end of Lake Superior; and although but one year old, has some 3,000 inhabitants, a fine hotel, capable of accommodating three hundred guests comfortably, a number of splendid churches, a grain elevator, and has more than one-hundred whisky shops. The great drawback to the place is the want of a safe harbor, which they have to do, for the want of a good country around it. As the terminus of the Lake Superior & North Western Railroad, it will always be a place of some importance, but it is the opinion of the great mass of the people of the lake I cannot believe, that in order to sustain a place of the pretensions of Duluth and the country around it, to induce a residing there, you need a safe harbor and a productive country in the rear. The most meritorious country around it, which is not the case with Duluth. The soil for one hundred miles beyond the places is of a very inferior quality, while the seasons are so short that the corn crop is liable to be destroyed up with three feet of snow, when so vast a country lies open to them farther west. If I could see Germans and Scandinavians settle in the country to where one man settles in the town, I would have confidence in Duluth, but where one hundred settle in the town and none in the country, I look upon it as to end up with the consumers in the town after the road on the railroad is finished. Carleton, in his "Seat of Empire," gives a true description of the richness of the soil and future of Duluth, and Superior City, and to those who feel interested looker-on, tell the people honestly that there is no farming country near around Duluth. However, as the land is almost exclusively owned and occupied by Pennsylvanians, I will let it pass.

There is a company chartered by the State of Wisconsin to construct a branch from the junction of the Lake Superior and Mississippi across the North Pacific to Superior City, six miles from Duluth, which, when completed, will be twenty-eight miles in length. And where Superior City is to be located I cannot believe being in Wisconsin and the latter in Minnesota, it makes it a struggle between the States as to which shall receive the benefit of the North-west. Superior City was located by John F. Breed, the Congressman who got Congressmen a number of years ago, and only for the war Duluth would never have been heard from; but during the war Breed and the other loyal men took the matter out of their hands, and Superior City is the result. Before the last mentioned road is constructed, as the place is located much more favorably, so far as a harbor is concerned, it will become the more favorable. However, the parties in the North Pacific road will have to come to the eastern terminus to rest on the snow banks and breathe during the winter months, or they must seek an outlet eastward, either across the Straits of Mackinaw or the more direct route via the Sault Ste. Marie. Should the road construct a bridge at comparatively moderate expense—and if there is ever a thing absolutely is that the great lumber shipping point and city of Lake Superior will be at Ashland, among the Apostle Islands. Congress has provided a perfectly land locked harbor sufficient to shelter all the vessels on the lakes, and where without one dollar of expense to the Government there is sufficient depth of water to the very bank, and all that is necessary is to erect docks and all is ready for business. Besides this, there is an inexhaustible deposit of iron within a few miles of the place.

The number of visitors to Lake Superior has been unusually large this season, and taking in consideration the inducements offered to the lovers of fine scenery, pure air and pure water, it is surprising that our steamers are not constantly crowded.

There is getting to be some agitation of the political waters in this locality, and the time to be a successor to be elected next winter to the Hon. Jacob M. Howard, in the United States Senate, there is considerable manoeuvering among the friends of the different candidates, which will probably develop itself to the public on the surface at the State Convention, when the candidates for the Legislature will be selected in any of the Congressional Districts, only in the Sixth, where the fight between the Driggs-ites and Strickland-ites is to be a fierce one, ranging between the Brighamites and Grahamites in your county. Should the Democracy carry the party in Allegheny county, it is to be hoped they will not endanger political completion of the next Legislature. It is a good sign to see the Republican party purify itself. The Democratic party never did anything but the job of bringing its dishonest members to justice, and the result was it died in its own filth.

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THE NEW YORK *Times* occasionally gets out some pretentious and audacious lies about persons who write letters from Paris. One of them has made it his business to chronicle French military successes—no where else spoken of. Another in a letter of August 15th, undertook to prove that it was impossible for the Prussians to penetrate to Paris, expresses the belief that it will, after all be the "best fighting ground," where the ideas of the Government will receive realization. He next notices the inaccuracies of the English journals "upon things concerning the city," the worst being the prediction that a revolution was impending, and concludes with the remark that "one would have to go far to find a sensible man who really believed that the enemy would enter Paris, however near he may come to its walls." This is about the only prediction of the writer which has not proved false; time only is wanting to show if this is not.

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By a slight change of the language it could be employed to set forth with equal force the duty of voters here in the contest which is being waged against political Rings, Jobbery, Extravagance, and political demoralization generally.

ACCORDING to the *Record*, the Philadelphia dry goods trade has greatly improved, and presents an increased activity, and a much larger amount of business that will compare favorably with any season for a number of years. The buyers represent that the stocks held by them and by those from the South are taking goods more moderately than those from the West. For all classes of merchandise the demand has been steady; and, in moderate quantities, for some very approved styles, there is a full demand; and many of the leading makes, both in cottons and woolens, are sold ahead to the extent of a two-weeks' production. Some of the best styles of beavers, coatings and fancy cassimeres are sold close up. Dress goods, standard brown and bleached goods, denims but ticks of standard makes, are not in stock, and closely sold up.

A ST. DOMINGO letter says: "The question of annexation to the United States is still discussed here with much interest. The anxiety of the Dominicans to see the project consummated is as great as ever—perhaps greater, in consequence of the disappointment they have experienced—and the hope is cherished that by the next meeting of Congress many of the members who opposed annexation will have become friendly to the measure, as a consequence of having had opportunity of acquainting themselves more fully with the real merits of the case.

A STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY SCHEME,

Whereof Gen. Negley is Father.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.]

We observe that several political conventions have placed a resolution in their platforms declaring opposition to grants of public land to corporations. The Republicans of Michigan and other States, one or two Democratic conventions by indirection, and several organizations for the nomination of candidates for Congress. Hon. John Hill, of New Jersey, has been renominated with such a resolution of instruction—which is somewhat significant from the fact that he carried through the House of Representatives in 1868, a bill for subsidizing the Commercial Navigation Company of New York. The bill was signed, but neither Postmaster General Randall ever found character enough in its inception and constituent elements, to warrant the granting of any mail contract under the provisions. A closer investigation would probably render this fact potent to the entire American public.

The endeavor to revive American commerce by encouraging the establishment of a steam marine, has been greatly desired by our leading public men. Congress was employed last winter in considering the various projects which were brought before it. There were about thirty of these, embracing all sorts of ideas crude and otherwise; some asking money, some mail contracts, and others public lands. The most imposing of these was the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New York. It was introduced in each House in a multiplicity of forms, taking the preference over others as it went along, till the fact came out that there was bad faith in every part, between the men pressing the claims of the Company, and the members of the Company, if not with the Government. In one bill George B. Loring, Horace Greeley, Erastus Brooks and Jacob Tome were named as Commissioners at large; in two bills, Joseph Medill, Horace Greeley, Erastus Brooks and Jacob Tome were so named; in another, where Joseph R. Hawley, Walter Harriman, William Denison, George B. Loring, Erastus Brooks, Horace Greeley and A. P. Jones. In each of the bills there was also a commissioner named from each of the Southern States. It is due to these gentlemen to declare that they gave their names and influence from the most laudable of motives; and that they and the majority of the members of the Company throughout, have contemplated the establishment of a national steam line under auspices which would guarantee its success as an enterprise and confer a lasting benefit on the country. The animus of the detail they were imperfectly acquainted; and from the last scene in the drama, it can easily be surmised that they were purposely kept in the dark.

The several bills accordingly provided that the vessels of this company should run to certain ports of Europe, to ports of the Mediterranean, and to China and Japan, to have an ultimate communication with China. Departures should be made every third week from Norfolk, and weekly from Port Royal or Brunswick, and every week from New York, in whole or in part from one or all of those ports.

So far the purposes of the measure appear to have "fair sailing." They are noble, worthy and patriotic conceptions, and would reflect great credit to the men entertaining them. To be sure, there is an unsubstantiality about the sound which to men of experience indicates a want of "true metal," but there was enough to the cordage to warrant organization and co-operation. A navy of three thousand ton steamers sailing weekly, semi-weekly or tri-weekly to Europe, Egypt and China, and laden with foreign passengers going and coming and returning, is certainly a pleasing picture, of course, to realize this vast undertaking, subsidizing would be necessary. The bill of the Senate Committee made provision for this, in four distinct propositions.

1. It gave mail contracts for twenty years. The vessels were required to be of not less than three thousand tons burthen, and wholly exclusively owned and occupied by Pennsylvanians, (Why?) citizens.

2. The fourth section of the bill contained a scheme of emigration and subsidy, of enormous proportions. To bring the Southern States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland into the Union, the States were empowered to subsidize the company, by legislative or individual or corporate action, through deposit of State bonds with the Postmaster General—for each soldier and sailor annually and the principal to be handed over by him after the expiration of the year. For every hundred thousand dollars of this subsidy the Company guaranteed to bring and to put seek an outlet eastward, either across the Straits of Mackinaw or the more direct route via the Sault Ste. Marie. Should the road construct a bridge at comparatively moderate expense—and if there is ever a thing absolutely is that the great lumber shipping point and city of Lake Superior will be at Ashland, among the Apostle Islands. Congress has provided a perfectly land locked harbor sufficient to shelter all the vessels on the lakes, and where without one dollar of expense to the Government there is sufficient depth of water to the very bank, and all that is necessary is to erect docks and all is ready for business. Besides this, there is an inexhaustible deposit of iron within a few miles of the place.

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STATE POLITICS.

The Democratic conferees of the Twentieth Congressional District met in Franklin and nominated Samuel Grill, of Mercer county, as the Democratic candidate for member of the Forty-second Congress.

The North East (Erie county) *Star* charges that many of the names on the call to M. B. Lowry to run as an independent candidate for Congress, belong to boys, Democrats and dead men.

The Democratic Congressional Conference met on Thursday and nominated Henry Sherwood, of Tioga county, for Congress from the Eighteenth Congressional District. The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: Aside from his politics Mr. Sherwood is highly esteemed in Tioga county, and he is probably the strongest nomination his party could make to lead the "forlorn hope" in that county.

The Democrats of Chester county held their annual county meeting on Wednesday last, and nominated J. Henry Askins, Esq., of Delaware county for Congress; Benjamin W. Jones for Senator; Samuel Kreamer, Samuel Greenwood and Thomas Pyle for the Legislature; Charles Moore, Commissioner; George Marsh, Poor Director; Septimus E. Newlin, Auditor; and J. A. McCaughy, Jury Commissioner.

A special dispatch from Washington to a Democratic journal says: Secretary Cox has succeeded to his measure. Some time ago he was praised all over the country for the firm stand he took in refusing to allow the clerks in his department to be forced into the payment of assessments for political purposes. It was a step in the right direction, and a good reform; but unfortunately he has not been able to hold out. The demands for money, especially for the Pennsylvania campaign has been too great, and to day he agreed that the Pennsylvania committee should be allowed to collect money from his clerks. He adds that the subscription must be voluntary, but every clerk will understand that a failure to contribute will make him a marked man, and he will therefore feel compelled to contribute.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, will address the Republicans of Philadelphia at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening next.

Mr. Theodore Cuyler positively declines to be the Democratic Congressional candidate in the Second district.

Colonel Christopher Kleinz, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth regiment, will run against Sam. Josephs for the Legislature. He was a good soldier, and if he succeeds in carrying the Democratic stronghold, will make an excellent legislator.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* says: The prominent Republicans so far named for the position of Governor, to be voted for on the October, 1871, are Messrs. Henry C. Johnson, of Crawford; General D. B. McCreary, of Erie; and General James A. Beaver, of Center. Mr. Johnson was at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in that capacity was last winter a member of the same branch. General McCreary has also been a member of the House for two or three years, and at one time held the post of Adjutant General under Governor Curtin. Both of the gentlemen are lawyers. General Beaver is also an attorney, and stands at the head of the bar in his county. He entered the service of his country under the first call for troops as first lieutenant of Company I, Second regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, three months' service, having previously had active practice. He was mustered out at the expiration of his term, July, 1861, when he was immediately chosen lieutenant colonel of the Fifty-first regiment, and on again taking the field served with that command with distinction. He was promoted in 1862, when he was chosen colonel of the 148th Regiment, and served with Hancock's celebrated division, and was severely wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and after a brief season of partial relaxation from duty, was again wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, but refused to leave his command, and he was again wounded at Petersburg, on the 30th of the same month. In the latter part of August he was honorably discharged on account of wounds to take command again, and while leading his men bravely into action at Reams's Station, on the 25th of August, was severely wounded by which he lost his leg, and was conveyed from the field in the arms of his brother that took him there. He was brevetted brigadier general, and subsequently honorably discharged from service December 23, 1865, on account of disability. General Beaver is in the prime of life, and as a war and civil service officer has few superiors in the State. He is a gentleman of unblemished character, being a steadfast member of the Presbyterian Church, is a speaker of considerable ability, and is a graduate of Harvard and Princeton College has produced.

Following is the Republican ticket put in the field at Norristown, Montgomery county: Hon. John B. Packer; Assembly—A. C. Smith, John E. Parsons; Prothonotary—Joseph H. Nisley; County Solicitor—John H. Weiss; Register and Recorder—Samuel Hunsicker; Jesse Tobias; Poor Director—Jacob Umbstitz; Coroner—Judson Hoffman; Auditor—Daniel Eppley; Jury Commissioner—Samuel P. Martin.

The *Indiana Democrat* says Mr. Taylor is declarous of withdrawing from the Congressional race, but his friends have entered protest.

Following is Morrow B. Lowry's response to the call of citizens from Erie county, requesting him to run as an independent candidate for Congress against Gen. Gen. G. W. Scofield:

GENTLEMEN:—The call signed by yourselves, and some twelve hundred other Republicans, has been greatly desired by our leading public men. Congress was employed last winter in considering the various projects which were brought before it. There were about thirty of these, embracing all sorts of ideas crude and otherwise; some asking money, some mail contracts, and others public lands. The most imposing of these was the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New York. It was introduced in each House in a multiplicity of forms, taking the preference over others as it went along, till the fact came out that there was bad faith in every part, between the men pressing the claims of the Company, and the members of the Company, if not with the Government. In one bill George B. Loring, Horace Greeley, Erastus Brooks and Jacob Tome were named as Commissioners at large; in two bills, Joseph Medill, Horace Greeley, Erastus Brooks and Jacob Tome were so named; in another, where Joseph R. Hawley, Walter Harriman, William Denison, George B. Loring, Erastus Brooks, Horace Greeley and A. P. Jones. In each of the bills there was also a commissioner named from each of the Southern States. It is due to these gentlemen to declare that they gave their names and influence from the most laudable of motives; and that they and the majority of the members of the Company throughout, have contemplated the establishment of a national steam line under auspices which would guarantee its success as an enterprise and confer a lasting benefit on the country. The animus of the detail they were imperfectly acquainted; and from the last scene in the drama, it can easily be surmised that they were purposely kept in the dark.

The several bills accordingly provided that the vessels of this company should run to certain ports of Europe, to ports of the Mediterranean, and to China and Japan, to have an ultimate communication with China. Departures should be made every third week from Norfolk, and weekly from Port Royal or Brunswick, and every week from New York, in whole or in part from one or all of those ports.

So far the purposes of the measure appear to have "fair sailing." They are noble, worthy and patriotic conceptions, and would reflect great credit to the men entertaining them. To be sure, there is an unsubstantiality about the sound which to men of experience indicates a want of "true metal," but there was enough to the cordage to warrant organization and co-operation. A navy of three thousand ton steamers sailing weekly, semi-weekly or tri-weekly to Europe, Egypt and China, and laden with foreign passengers going and coming and returning, is certainly a pleasing picture, of course, to realize this vast undertaking, subsidizing would be necessary. The bill of the Senate Committee made provision for this, in four distinct propositions.

1. It gave mail contracts for twenty years. The vessels were required to be of not less than three thousand tons burthen, and wholly exclusively owned and occupied by Pennsylvanians. (Why?) citizens.

2. The fourth section of the bill contained a scheme of emigration and subsidy, of enormous proportions. To bring the Southern States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland into the Union, the States were empowered to subsidize the company, by legislative or individual or corporate action, through deposit of State bonds with the Postmaster General—for each soldier and sailor annually and the principal to be handed over by him after the expiration of the year. For every hundred thousand dollars of this subsidy the Company guaranteed to bring and to put

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THE New York Republican State Convention adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the United States of America send congratulations to the United States of Germany, and heartily join with our German brethren in rejoicing at the lightning victories of the German hosts; and cordially trust that the brave people who have given a republic to France may soon establish free institutions in their own country.

Resolved, That we have, with unmingled joy, a new Republic of France, and the overthrow of the imperial rule and the swift destruction of a usurping dynasty by the people.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the people of Cuba in their struggle for liberty and hope that the government of Spain, in whose administration they have no share.

BRISK business, quick sales and small profits is the order of the day in Wall street. So uncertain are events that operators hasten to realize at the first advance, and to clear themselves at the earliest moment. Pursuing the large investment, quick sales and small profits is a healthy way to conduct it, for New York experience is against it. Fortunes are made by the few operators fail dead broke, and most of them because they hold on too long for too high profits. The trouble is that dull times and heavy profits by these failures to avoid gambling; nor, if they will engage in it, to avoid the mistakes which make the bankrupts.

HORACE GREELEY, in retailing his agricultural knowledge declares: "I doubt whether the social intolerance of adverse opinions is more vehement anywhere else than throughout the larger portion of our own country. I have repeatedly been struck by the receipt of letters gravely informing me that my course and views on a current topic were adverse to public opinion; the writers evidently assuming, as a matter of course, that I was a mere jumping jack, who only needed to know what other people thought to insure my instant and abject conformity to their prejudices."

WITHIN less than a fortnight, says the New York *Mail*, we shall enjoy the opening of both the dramatic and musical season by two of the most distinguished artists of the old world. We mean, of course, Mlle. Nilsson and Madame Seebach, both of whom are now on their way to this country to delight their New York engagements at the 19th instant. Under such experienced managers as Messrs. Strakosch and Grau it is certain that such artists will at once create such a sensation as the metropolis has not enjoyed for many years. The latter, anticipating the success of his particular star, has already begun the sale of seats and boxes for the season, and those who wish to enjoy the luxury of a private box will do well to anticipate the inevitable rush that will attend the opening. The same caution will hold good as to those who want good seats for the Nilsson concerts.

IT is peculiarly a French fret that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was dethroned by the vote of 185 members for, to only 15 against, the *decheance*, in a body in which the Opposition could never count more than 40 votes previous to the war. At least 150 professed Bonapartists, elected on the issue of sustaining the Emperor, voted in favor of the decree of forfeiture.

STATE NEWS.

A fatal stabbing affray occurred at Clearfield on the 3d inst., in which William Dale was killed by Mart Harder. They, with other parties, had been drinking and quarrelling during the afternoon, and it was again renewed in the evening, when Harden attacked Dale with a knife, stabbing him in five different places, three times on the body and twice on the head. With brutal ferocity he continued to stab his victim after he was down, and only desisted when the knife was kicked from his hand by a by-stander. Dale lived but a few minutes after he was stabbed. A *post mortem* examination was made, and it was ascertained that the knife, at one place, had entered the right lung, and at another had penetrated an inch and three quarters into the heart. Harder was promptly arrested and lodged in jail. Norman Robbins, who, it is said, gave Harder the knife, was also arrested and imprisoned. Dale leaves a wife and four small children.

Up to Monday last but about one-tenth of the census returns for Pennsylvania had been received at the Census Bureau in Washington.

The horse fair of the Herdic Park Association in Williamsport, on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of September, promises to be a great attraction. The best horses in the United States and the Canadas have entered, among them a large number of the best running horses. The premiums to be contested for amount to $5,500. Excursion tickets will be issued by the different railroads to Williamsport and return.

John Scholly, of St. Clair, Schuylkill county, was killed last winter by an accident caused by the narrowness of a mountain road, it being only fourteen instead of thirty-

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

THE COMMERCIAL.—Mr. Isaac M. Wilson is an authorized agent for the daily and weekly COMMERCIAL.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny,
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny,
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny,
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINKLE, Kilbuck.

THE REAL STATE OF THE CASE.

It is but natural that the Tax Payers should become restive under the continual and apparently inevitable increase of local taxation; more especially when, under the rigid economy and strict accountability of General GRANT, a reduction of eighty millions is made in a single year in the national taxes. They naturally and forcibly ask, is it not practicable to reduce local as well as national taxes?

No doubt it is. All that is needed to insure a reduction of local taxes is men in office to manage our affairs who will be faithful to the tax payers, by introducing reforms wherever reform is needed, and economy and honesty at all times and in all places.

To achieve this there must be a change of men. To suppose that things will be better so long as the old set are kept in, is contrary to reason and experience. In their private affairs men when they detect extravagance and dishonesty, their first step is to make a change; they never continue in positions of responsibility and trust those whom they have found to be unfaithful; and what is necessary in private is equally so in public affairs.

Therefore, if the Tax Payers of Allegheny would reduce their taxes they must adopt the only practicable means—make a change in the managers of their affairs. There is but one way to do this—it must be done at the polls.

Those who for years have had the management, and under whose control taxation has increased from year to year, ask to be continued at the head of affairs. In other words, those whose Jobs and special legislation have created the wrong, have put up a ticket which they ask the Tax Payers to support and elect. They do not even come in a new guise, presenting new men, but in the old shape, with the old set—a ticket for the Legislature composed mainly of those who "put through" the special legislation which secured for them their latest Job. It is true they have put forth certain professions of amendment, but what are they worth? Professions are cheap, and Jobbers will make them till doomsday, so long as they are all the while lining their pockets.

On the other hand, a Reform ticket has been put up, composed of intelligent, incorruptible citizens, most, if not all, of whom are well known to the Tax Payers as worthy of their confidence. The movement has been for other objects: the work is the reformation of acknowledged abuses, the reduction of taxation by the introduction of economy and honesty in the management of our domestic affairs,—in other words, the establishing of the policy which General GRANT has so successfully established in national, in the management of our domestic affairs.

There is neither mystery nor circumlocution in bringing about the issue. The question whether or not there shall be change and reform comes naturally from the past We address ourselves to Republicans. The Reform Ticket is thoroughly Republican from top to bottom. Every candidate is a supporter of Gen. GRANT and the party—disinterestedly and efficiently—and the election of the ticket will strengthen the party.

There is also a so-called "Regular" Republican Ticket, composed of the old set, put up mainly by office-holders, office-seekers and recipients in many ways of the high taxes which the people pay.

The strife is between these two tickets. The supporters of the latter—the Ring leaders and office-holders—attempt to excite the fears of Republicans by urging that there is danger of electing Democrats, when they know very well that there can be no such danger only through the failure of Republicans to respond to the appeal for reform. It is only by holding back by Republicans from doing what they know should be done—which their interests and the interests of the whole public require them to do—that there can be any such danger. In fact, the Cliques prefer the election of Democrats to Reformers, for if the Democrats succeed now, they argue, it will be only for a single year, whereas, if the Reformers carry the field their fat offices, high salaries and profitable Jobs will be gone forever. Therefore, they prefer Democrats to Reformers.

This is the case truthfully stated. No one can fail to see the question in the light we have presented it; and, in view of the actual state of the case, it is for the Republican voters of Allegheny to decide, dispassionately and firmly, how they will act.

"THE LONGEST POLE KNOCKS THE PERSIMMONS."

A proverb is an epitome of human wisdom. It is found in every known language—is employed by every people. The old and homely proverb, "The longest pole knocks the persimmons," expresses the universally recognized truth that competent means must be employed for the attainment of a desired end. The heavy battalions, other things being equal, carry off the victory. Energy, prudence and persistence often accomplish a great deal in the way of success in every department of human business. The time was when simple merit was potent, and that time will come again we hope and believe. In the matter of obtaining Federal offices, good solid checks of responsible men in comfortable sums, aye, such checks as may be made useful in paying electioneering expenses and other "incidentals" are said to be a very long pole certain to knock the persimmons when placed in the hands of certain Congressional dispensers of patronage. We have heard of one very marked success in this way as respects a Federal office and officer in a district not remote from that in which many of our readers live. Possibly Gen. GRANT would like to have the facts of the case. Possibly he has them already, or may obtain them soon. It is possible that even the voters and citizens of Allegheny county might desire information on the subject.

THE OLD "ORGAN" FAILING FAST.

The "oldest" is evidently in the last stage of senility. It is garrulous and recks not what it says. Its memory is frail, so that it forgets names, times, seasons and localities. It confuses and jumbles dissimilar things with deplorable looseness. It has lost the distinction between our most familiar streams and valleys, and has forgotten the difference between the Chartiers creek and the Monongahela river. It has confounded the Ohio navigation with a tunnel under the Atlantic, and the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad with a railway to the moon. It calls changing securities, without diminishing their value, robbing the treasury; but with the imbecility of old age, it draws absurd distinctions, and gives its confidence and support to some of these robbers because they submit to its querulous demands, and denounces another because he turns his back upon its quavered scolding.

These evidences of decadence are as unmistakable as those given in the poor old Archbishop's homilies after a paralytic attack, the very first one of which attracted the attention of the audience at large, who said to one another, in a whisper, all around the church, "Here is a sermon with symptoms of apoplexy in every paragraph." It is melancholy to witness such marks of dotage. But it is ordained that no one can remain always upon the busy stage of life, and our venerated "oldest" is not an exception. Its powers and its power are departing. Work and age exhaust the body; painful emotions, anxiety, fear, disappointed ambition "fret to dust their tenement of clay." Those friends of this superannuated "organ" who regard consistency, principle, honor, truth or fair dealing, can no longer follow its tottering, wayward steps; they lead backwards and forwards, upwards and downwards—sometimes to the north, sometimes to the south; sometimes to the garret, sometimes to the cellar. Its once—

> Big manly voice,
> Turning again towards childish treble, pipes
> And whistles in his sound: Last scene of all
> That ends this strange, eventful history,
> Is second childishness, and mere oblivion:
> Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

Do not throw away a single vote. Let every one be cast in favor of some sound principle. Let those who like the record of the Republican party put it on the day of election. Let those who do not vote the Democratic ticket. There should be no half way measures. Don't cast a vote you will be ashamed to speak about hereafter, even if it should be for a friend. Principles, not men, should be our watchword, and any man who truly stands on that motto will not give his vote through personal friendship against his principles.

Thus continues to pipe the wheezy old "organ." It has not the wit to keep its alarm to itself. It betrays itself unmistakably. And well it may be alarmed. A deep and silent undercurrent has set in, which is certain to sweep the Rings to destruction. Thinking, conscientious voters are convinced that it is a duty they owe to the public as well as to their own interests to embrace the opportunity which is now presented to overturn present abuses. The existence of these abuses no one pretends to dispute. Occasionally a Republican can be found who feels himself restrained from acting accordingly to his judgment and conscience through fear of "injuring the party." Then, indeed, is it a lamentable state of things if one can be restrained from doing right, restrained from doing a high duty, can be made promoters of corruption and that which is conceded to be wrong, through party discipline.

But *is* there danger to the party? Are not the Reform candidates all Republicans? Are they not also capable and upright? By electing them what injury can possibly come to the party? Republicans favorable to reform and who still fear injuring the party, should increase their efforts for the reform candidates. This is the true and only way to avoid injuring the party. In this way will Reform and the party be promoted.

But we tell Republicans there is no such danger. Every indication qualifies us in saying that the Reformers will prove stronger than their opponents. Leading Republicans—of course we do not mean mere petty politicians—as well as the masses, are daily embracing the cause. It is already the stronger side. *We have the most positive proof that the Ring leaders are greatly alarmed.* The quotation from their "organ" proves this. The heads of the people in the city and country are giving the Reform Movement their most cordial support. An immense silent vote will be cast for the Reform candidates. With the tax payers the movement has taken a strong hold, and the prospect is that the election will prove a great uprising of the people for Retrenchment, Honesty and Reform.

PEOPLE hereabouts know that RUSSELL ERRETT is Assessor of Internal Revenue in this District. Not many may know just how he obtained the appointment. There were two applicants—FELIX C. NEGLEY, General NEGLEY's cousin, and ERRETT. The practice in Washington is to appoint whoever receives the indorsement of the Congressman of the District. This in some respects a pernicious practice, which Gen. GRANT of late has to a considerable extent disregarded. FELIX received the indorsement of the General, or the General significed his intention to give it, though ERRETT, who was the "set up" applicant, counted confidentially on having it. When this became known there was a row in the camp, and ERRETT, who was in the Senate at Harrisburg, was telegraphed to "come on." He started immediately accompanied by SAM. BARR, "DON" CAMERON and others of that ilk. A prudent friend of ERRETT met the party at the Washington depot, and counseled that a meeting between ERRETT and General NEGLEY should be prevented, lest the irrascible temper for which both gentlemen are somewhat noted, should spoil all. The friend's advice was that while ERRETT kept out of the way, General NEGLEY should be petted on by BARR, or "DON," or perhaps MACKEY—all three, by whom things should be "fixed up." This programme was observed. The General was found to be stubbornly for FELIX, who, having assisted him in meeting the expenses of the late political canvass, was entitled to the office of Assessor. Besides, he was as qualified for the position as ERRETT. How much money had FELIX advanced? Between two and three thousand dollars. The thing was talked over in a practical way from this standpoint. The next day, or perhaps the day after, General NEGLEY and ERRETT met, good as a pie, and General NEGLEY's endorsement was given to ERRETT's application, FELIX withdrawing, "unwilling to embarrass the General." Probably no money was paid or check given. Probably General NEGLEY on a second thought, was convinced how unreasonable it was to insist upon the appointment of FELIX, and probably FELIX, too, became convinced that it was wrong to "embarrass the General." At any rate, ERRETT, having obtained General NEGLEY's indorsement, received the appointment.

REPUBLICANS are cautioned by the "organ" not to vote against the Ring candidates "out of compliment." The caution is unnecessary. Republicans this year are going to vote from principle but not for Ring candidates. Let not the "oldest" be worried. Never were voters less disposed to throw away their votes than now. The great body of the Republicans will vote the Reform ticket in "dead earnest." A deep, silent undercurrent has set in, of the existence of which the Ring leaders either do not know, or are unwilling to confess it. In every class, in business circles, among laboring men, with the great mechanic classes, more especially among those who believe that in our politics should be a decent respect paid to morals as well as in other concerns with which men have to do, there is a growing sentiment that the Reform Movement should be sustained. This feeling is none the less real because it is not demonstrative. Real determination is never boastful nor turbulent. Frequently it makes itself known only in results. The old leaders deceive themselves if they think that this is not the prevailing sentiment among Republicans toward the Reform movement.

ALTHOUGH there is a lull in the war the situation of affairs cannot be said to be one of diminished interest, to the victorious Prussians, as it doubtless has its peculiar difficulties. France is clearly within the WILLIAM's power, but what to do with her is probably a more perplexing question than the French armies presented, and which the declaration of the Republic has served only to increase. With the Republic the King will not treat. It needs his recognition more than almost any one else, for the Republic stands between France and peace. At Washington, we are told, the subject is much discussed in intelligent circles, and the conclusion seems to be that after the capitulation of Metz and Strasburg, which is believed to be not far off, and the taking of Paris, if it also does not capitulate, the King will declare an armistice, demand the formal abdication of NAPOLEON and his family, submit the question of the future Government of France to the people of the country, and then treat with whatever Government they might decide in favor of.

THE "ORGAN" has the nightmare, the present trouble being that the COMMERCIAL does not "pitch into" the Democratic nominations. Its slumbers are disturbed with the idea that somehow the Democrats may win the day unless we do so. In this it concedes to us an influence which, with the natural results of the war, its camp-followers, swindlers, bounty jumpers, &c. It might be well for the Judge to admit that the increase of evil doers has also had some cause in the lax administration of the laws.

GENERAL S. C. A. MULHOLLAND, chief of the police of Philadelphia, has also undertaken to direct the detective force of that city. One of his first orders is a novelty. He directs his subordinates to give no items whatever to the newspaper reporters, lest they interfere with the ends of justice. He himself will attempt the task of arranging all the detective intelligence that comes to hand, and gleaning from it such facts for the newspapers as can give no news to law-breakers—and possibly to anybody else. The Philadelphia papers don't like this.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Barnstable county, Massachusetts, shows by the census a loss of 1,819 from 1865, and now has 32,791. Dukes county loses 253, and has 3,947, and Nantucket county loses 618 and has 4,150.

Murat Halstead writes that the Prussians proved upon Grant's principles precisely, that war is a game in which the side that can stand the most killing will win. They have the men, and expend them to make their way. There is a position: a rude calculation is made as to the number of men to be killed in taking it. An ample supply is put in, and it is taken accordingly. They know right well the awful outlay of blood required to go to Paris, but they are going there through it all. They have the numbers, and throw them on. Germany the spirit of devotion to the cause, and in the army the resolution that does not hesitate at self-sacrifice, that will justify with success the terrible tactics of the leaders.

Wisconsin cities rank in population: Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Racine, Janesville, Watertown.

The Chicago Germans realized $80,000 from their Farwell Hall fair.

The French officers' trunks captured are more than three times the size allowed in the Prussian army, and furnished with wonderful comfort. Not only shirts by the dozen, dress uniforms and table linen, but trout rods and glove-openers were found in these campaigning trunks.

Artificial india rubber is made in Paris by a mixture of gelatine, glycerine, etc. It has all the properties of the genuine gum, and costs only twenty-five cents a pound.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company announces a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the stock and interest scrip, payable on the 15th of October. This dividend is, in the aggregate, the largest in amount of any single corporation in the United States—3,600,000, or at the rate of $7,200,000 per annum, on $90,000 000. The net earnings of the year, besides yielding the above dividends on the stock, and over 1,000,000 to the interest and sinking fund of the debt, have enabled the Vanderbilt management to pay off $2,000,000 of the principal of the debt.

It is reported that a prominent New York ship owner has offered to bet $50,000 that he has a steamer which can beat by twenty-six hours any steamer which has yet crossed the Atlantic. Also, that the steamer is of American build, and will be commanded by an American, and that if the bet and race be accepted, it would enable him to show the world something new about American steamers.

Hundreds of acres of cabbages on Long Island, the New Jersey and elsewhere have been eaten up by a new worm, hatched from a yellow butterfly's eggs.

Four years ago the French Government sent a commission, consisting of M.M. Dumgeot and Montucci, to examine the different systems of railroad in Germany and Great Britain. The commission have reported strongly in favor of the Scottish University system over that of Oxford and Cambridge. "In Scotland," says their report, "men do not come to the Universities to win boat races and run into debt, but to work hard and put themselves in a position to earn their living."

New York tea drinkers are excited over the discovery of a dishonest trick in the purchase of various chests of tea just imported, and are all unanimous that they want none of that in theirs.

MAYOR HALL proposes to the New York Councils the purchase of a dilapidated inconvenience, the census, that the police take a census of a few districts and if they show comparison should be unfavorable to the Federal figures then continue the work through the entire city. He effectively reiterates the cry of belittling New York for partisan purposes.

The General Burial Company of Paris has had plenty to do in removing the persons and property of the living to places of safety.

The clerks at the New York City Hall are so accustomed to writing and printing with O and an apostrophe that one of them recently, addressing a friend, concluded his letter with "and O'Blige yours," &c. The letter was to a gentleman in O'Maha, Nebraska.

At the Crystal Palace, London, recently, the fireworks were rendered additionally attractive by an enormous pyrotechnic device representing the bridge of Kehl recently destroyed by the Prussians. This set piece was the largest ever prepared, surpassing even the device fired in honor of M. de Lesseps in July, which was half an acre in area.

Columbus, Georgia, has a mill making the cheapest paper yet out of cotton stalks and pine straws.

The September examinations of appointees to West Point have resulted in a similar slaughter to that which marked the June examinations. Of the fifty-one young men examined, only twenty-six admitted, most of them failing in the rudimentary branches of education, like spelling and grammar.

The patrons of husbandry in Missouri have a side degree into which they initiate horse thieves. After the ceremony nothing can be seen of the candidate and the ground is all nicely sodded over.

D. H. Craig claims for the automatic telegraphic process he champions that it will transmit five hundred words a minute.

The Plymouth Rock has carried 250,000 passengers the past season, the greatest number of people on board at one time being 4,156.

The new Ritualistic Chapel of St. Sacrament, New York, to be the most imposing in the country, is to be opened for divine service on the 29th inst. Five masses are to be celebrated by Father Bradley, assisted by a large number of other High Church Episcopal clergymen.

A well known theatrical manager is about to fit up as a theatre, to play up and down the Hudson river, and give performances at the various towns and villages on its banks.

In Massachusetts twenty towns voted for local prohibition and eight for selling liquor under a license, the latter being generally done in the larger towns.

It appears that after all Chicago may not have needed to build her lake tunnel. For it is asserted that within a few days, three persons living about nail a mile west of the Union stock yards in digging for water, they each came to a hard bed of concrete, composed of sand and lime, after traversing which, they came, at about fifty feet below the surface, to an immense and apparently exhaustless reservoir of pure lake water, which rose to just above the level of the lake. It is believed that the parties have accidently struck a subterranean inlet from the lake, which may be utilized to supply the city with water instead of the costly and unfinished tunnel.

About a dozen of the whaling fleet belonging in Provincetown, Massachusetts, have arrived home during the past fortnight, and owing to the present depression in the business, the average loss per vessel will be about nearly $3,000 to each vessel. Full three quarters of the vessels arrived at that place will be immediately withdrawn for some other use. The depression in the whaling business is attributed to the low price of oil and the high cost of the outfits.

A Maine man has made a bet that he can drive one of his horses from Belfast to Rockland and back, fifty-six miles, every day for six successive days.

STATE POLITICS.

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A QUESTIONER ANSWERED OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH.

The Junior "Organ" as a Witness.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, September 13th.

We have a number of times asked the *Commercial* to definitely state its objection to the Republican party or its candidates.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch the day after the "Regular" Primaries.]

Now this ticket may suit those who have fixed the 'State,' but with intelligent, honest voters of the county it will not, as a whole, go down, and, did we not feel that kindness and conciliation would be more in place, just now, than a full-headed course, admitting if neither, we would suggest an entire remodeling of the "State." Negley ought, by all means, be renominated for Congress. Anderson should by all means be defeated for Senate. Job Patterson, who has had the chance of knowing what policy pertinent to the Mayor's office are, ought not get a chance to multiply them ten fold in the Commissioner's office. The *Dispatch* will not support him for the Commissionership. If nominated, because it believes he would be the wrong man in the wrong place, and had better be allowed to attend to his Internal Revenue business.

For the Corronership the convention will do well to take up a physician, and, in this way, try and fill the office out of the hole in which it has been drafted for years. Let us get out of this dirty slough now, and put in the office one of intelligence and brains in the office. West, of course, is the biggest man for the position, but he is no more fit for it than Chalfonte was, and both of them should be made to give way to either Dr. McCook or Dr. Rowse. Will the Convention give us a Coroner who has the brains, ability and industry to discharge his duties intelligently? We shall see.

ASSEMBLY.—We have got the "slate" nominations for Assembly, but they won't go through by the "fewest of shots" unless, indeed the "slate-makers" want to play into the enemy's hands. We would not do to nominate Mr. Taylor, of the "Old Fifth," for the reason that he can do better at home, and, though a good, honest well-meaning man, he would be an unfortunate factor in the capital, as a representative of the great city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Mr. Taylor, we believe, however, don't want to go to Harrisburg. He loses money by going there, and we must know he ain't the man for the place, and he should stay at home. The *Dispatch* will be the last of the Mohicans to name many more capable men offering for the position, and knowing that Mr. Taylor will be more useful at home, will not support his renomination. Mr. Watson should be nominated. Humphrys will—as well, perhaps, as any one else. Bigham is also very strong, the reason why, we don't know; but we are getting short for time and room, and leave the events in to-day to settle the matter. Let them give us some decent nominations, and we shall do all in our power to elect them. Bad or objectionable candidates, for the party's sake, they are likely to be, imperil the prestige and success of the party can have no support from us.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch the day after the "Regular" Convention.]

The Legislative ticket is a mixed one as to merit We make no doubt, however, that the nominations for Legislature were made by viva voce vote, and seemed to be a fair expression of the preferences of the delegates present. Still, we, as independent journalists, have to deal with the merits of the men, rather than the manner of their nomination. It is a great advance in the right direction that the nominations openly made. But even this does not change an incompetent into a competent man, or give the charge of corruption to allege against any of the legislative nominees. Some of the best of the nominations we ought not to have been made.

Milton Hall Hughes has been two years in the Legislature, which is long enough. He has not specially distinguished himself. He has displayed average ability in serving his district.

John Hunter, as we heretofore remarked, has not, in our judgment, the proper qualities for a legislator. He cannot, with his present habits, be of much quick intelligence, or familiarity with public affairs so much required in the Legislature.

James S. Taylor has many good qualities, but still a better nomination might have been made. The remaining three names we can cordially indorse.

Mr. Walton made a good run for the nomination, polling as high as ninety votes. But this was just twenty-six votes short of a majority. If he is not on the Reform ticket, he may yet be elected. He will make a good run, and will be a thorn in the flesh of his opponent.

George A. Anderson carried off the Senatorial prize, so far as the nomination is concerned. Mr. Howard made a good fight, but he was beaten by the votes before a ballot was taken. We have heretofore expressed our opinion of Mr. Anderson, and shall do so more fully hereafter, if he is elected, he will be more fortunate than we think he will be. We are not in the habit of taking about "reform" with his name as a candidate for Senatorial honors.

The viva voce system did not, we regret to say, obtain in the County Convention.

We are glad that our friend Ross is nominated for Prothonotary. He has long been one of the hard workers in the party. He is also a gentleman of character, as all who know him will testify.

John A. Scott, the candidate for County Commissioner, is a good man, but he recognize in Captain John Young, Jr., a worthy and capable man.

"Pity the Sorrows of a Poor Old Man."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

If you have a drop of human sympathy in your heart, Mr. Brigham, cease tormenting the "organ." Before the appeal is made to you yesterday, Could there be anything more candid than what it says:

If the Commercial had its mouth full of pap would it support the letter of the Reform Circular? Or reap any profit from indexing the books at the Recorder's office? If so, would it not be "full of pap?"

This is conclusive," you see, Mr. Brigham, "alter cases." If you had your "*mouth full of pap*," and if your friends and supporters had *their arms in the flesh pots* up to the elbows, what then? Put yourself in the *Gazette's* place and be merciful! After this, how can you blame the *Gazette for not* supporting the Reform Movement, or for supporting indexing jobs. T. C.

THE charges made in the New York *Tribune* against Rear Admiral S. C. Rowan of the United States Navy, just appointed vice admiral to succeed Admiral Farragut, promoted into the vacancy made by Farragut's death, are too explicit to admit of less than investigation or full explanation before the Senate confirms Admiral Rowan to the high position. A Washington dispatch to the *Tribune* states that it is reported that Mr. Crowninghield, the captain's clerk of the Oneida, has stated that Captain Williams, her commander, made requisition for boats, and received everything else but practically and in the Admiral's own handwriting on the back of the requisition, directions to *wait* until the last moment. In the Admiral's absence, Captain Williams was the senior officer in Japan, and would have bought boats on his own responsibility, but the Admiral had refused the requisition and had given orders to that effect. The Oneida was found to be in a bad condition when she was short of her supply of boats, and in consequence many more of her crew drowned than was right. Besides this, the attempt to save the vessel was delayed. Admiral Rowan, through indifference or incapacity in regard to raising the wreck of the Oneida and making her again fit for service. The authority used in defense of these charges is the correspondence of the first half of May last between the Admiral, then commanding the Asiatic squadron and Captain J. M. Batchelder, of Yokohama, Japan, an American merchant who has been living about nail a mile west of the Union stock yards in digging for water, they each came to a hard bed of concrete, composed of sand and lime, after traversing which, they came, at about fifty feet below the surface, to an immense and apparently exhaustless reservoir of pure lake water, which rose to just above the level of the lake. It is believed that the parties have accidently struck a subterranean inlet from the lake, which may be utilized to supply the city with water instead of the costly and unfinished tunnel.

About a dozen of the whaling fleet belonging in Provincetown, Massachusetts, have arrived home during the past fortnight, and owing to the present depression in the business, the average loss per vessel will be about nearly $3,000 to each vessel. Full three quarters of the vessels arrived at that place will be immediately withdrawn for some other use. The depression in the whaling business is attributed to the low price of oil and the high cost of the outfits.

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Says the New York *Bulletin*: A majority o the buyers now in town have already nearly completed their purchases, but such as are buying take all desirable goods freely, with the exception of prints, for there is apparently a general disposition on the part of buyers to purchase these goods as sparingly as the demand for immediate consumption their respective localities will allow.

THE Canada papers, not content with all the unprofitable schemes their Government has in hand to subsidize into annecessary existence, are proposing wilder ones yet. Their project of a Canadian Pacific railroad to pass over the uninhabited mountains north of Lake Superior is likely to wait many years before capitalists and engineers can be hired to attempt it by any subsidy Canada can afford. Besides this, they want to build a ship canal around the Sault Ste. Marie, and their immense commerce of two or three vessels a week absolutely requires it. However, the present American canal is beginning to be insufficient, and unless our Government enlarges and improves it, it will not be long after the Canadian canal can be built before it too will be used as American property and have its full share to do in passing through the great fleets that promise to sail upon Lake Superior.

SOME time ago ex-Confederate General M. C. Butler, now candidate for re-election as "Uncle Reform" for Lieutenant Governor, declared that 'that great soldier hero, Gen. Grant, told him to go back home and defeat Governor Scots, for he is no Republican." This was in a private conversation at Cold Harbor, and was so explicit that one of Scott's party wrote to the President to know if he had said any such thing. To this President Grant replied in his own handwriting that he never said any such thing. To this President Grant replied in his own handwriting that he never said any such thing. To this President Grant replied in his own handwriting that he never

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The third annual convention of the American Railroad Master Mechanics commenced its session in Philadelphia yesterday morning. Prominent manufacturing firms there have generously offered liberally for the entertainment of the delegates.

News has been received at San Francisco that the American steamer City of Yeddo exploded her boiler immediately before sailing from Yeddo for Yokohoma, instantly killing fifteen natives. Sixty-two natives who were wounded have since died, and sixty-four more are still under medical treatment.

The coal miners' strike in Clay county, Indiana, ended yesterday, and the miners have gone to work on their own terms, one of the proprietors backing down and the rest following suit.

It was decided yesterday that the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition will be formally inaugurated next Monday evening, in the grand hall of the Exposition, when prominent gentlemen from abroad will participate. Hon John Sherman will deliver one of the addresses. The committee on space reported yesterday afternoon that, with the additional building, all the applicants, up to the present time, could have room, though in some instances they could not allow the room desired. The floor space is 30,000 feet.

John S Gano, the able President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for three years past, formally retired from that position yesterday morning by the election of C. W. Rowland. Mr. Gano declined a renomination.

A terrible affray occurred at Shelby Station, Tennessee, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad Tuesday evening, between Samuel Dickey, a merchant, and George Fleming, a livery keeper, over a game of ten pins. The matter was thought to be adjusted when Dickey went to an adjoining store, preparing to start Fleming a dime novel, came to the door armed with a double-barrel shot gun, and taking deliberate aim, fired, killing Fleming instantly. Dickey's side, who in turn leveled his gun and fired, killing Fleming instantly. He then fell back and expired. The affray caused great excitement.

Vincent Collyer, John W. Farwell, of Chicago, and John D. Lone, of Maine, of the President's Board of Indian Commissioners, who for the past three weeks have been in consultation with the Osage Indians, arrived at St. Louis yesterday morning. The Osages have agreed to accept the offer of the Government for the sale of their lands in Kansas and their removal to Indian territory. The council was attended by all the head men of the nation and a large concourse of white settlers. The best of feeling prevailed and all seemed pleased with the result. No presents or other temptations were introduced to influence them. The chiefs were very eloquent and showed treaties and medals from the government from Jefferson to Lincoln, the treaty of Osage engrossed on parchment, with a gold chain and seal attached, guaranteeing the perpetual possession of their land, was signed by Dearborn, Secretary of War in 1804. The Chiefs addressed the Indian Commissioners to see that the present treaty was not violated like the others. Sale treaty opens 6,000,000 acres of the best lands in Kansas to settlement at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in cash, for the benefit of the nation. Unlike other lands in Kansas, it is entirely free from railroad grants. Messrs. Farwell and Long left for their homes, and Mr. Collyer for Washington last night.

PERSONAL.

Adelina Patti charged the Birmingham Festival $8,000 for eight nights singing, and the Birminghamians concluded to do their own singing rather than give it.

An American army officer, who knows Von Moltke, says that there is probably no military man in Europe who is so thoroughly acquainted with the history of the American war, and who is so intelligently informed regarding all the details of our plans, operations and campaigns. He not only knows about our army organization and arms, in a general way, but he has studied each particular point and feature so minutely and closely that his knowledge is perhaps more detailed than that of any German. He belongs to that order of German students of Goethe's motto "*Viel Wissenschaft*."

C. W. Marsh at London writes to the Chicago *Post* that he was surprised to hear so often expressions of contempt for the Royal family of Great Britain. Straight republican sentiments are openly avowed and vehemently maintained. Nothing hurts genuine loyalists—I mean Tories—worse than to compare their Prince, grossly, debauched, good-natured Prince of Wales with the chivalrous and talented Crown Prince of Prussia.

Charles Dickens as a Labor Reformer is the latest thing out. Jennie Collins lectured about it in Boston Music Hall, Sunday.

The assets of the old New York firm of Francis Skinner & Company, which suspended Friday, are $2,750,000, and the liabilities $1,600,000. After forty-one years of prosperity Wall street speculators have broken them.

Professor Welling, formerly editor of the *National Intelligencer*, and a graduate of Princeton, has taken the place of Professor McIlvaine as Professor of Belles Letters and Rhetoric.

Not much faith can be put in newspaper reports of General Grant's health. It may be noted that there is now a denial of the report that he has not much faith in the stability of the new French republic.

Agassiz predicts a third wave sixty feet high on the Atlantic next year.

Col. W. H. Cilley, of Northfield, N. H., is to superintend the construction of the railroads the Peruvian Government is building.

One million four hundred thousand dollars is the amount donated by the late John Stimmon, of Boston, to establish an institute to be called the "Simmons Female College," for the purpose of giving females a thorough practical education in medicine, music, drawing, designing, telegraphing, and other branches of art, science and industry calculated to make the scholars to acquire an independent livelihood. Thomas Nothing is to be done until the interest amounts to $500,000.

The following literary gentlemen hold positions in the New York Custom House: Richard Grant White, author and critic; Richard H. Stoddard, poet and journalist; Dr. Benjamin F. N. M. Gaylord, journalist, doctor, and chaplain of the 13th regiment of Massachusetts; Herman Melville, author; George W. Bungay, author, journalist and orator; Col. T. B. Thorp, author, orator and journalist; G. Ten Eyck Sheldon, journalist; Z. L. Tidmarsh, journalist; John J. Bailey, author; J. N. Coyne, poet and journalist; F. G. Gardner, orator and poet; Dr. K. Lyddy, young Irishman; Harrison Millard, composer; F. M. J. Steer, journalist; Alfonso Farnsworth, author; Curtis F. Gilbert, journalist and poet.

Isaac Crenieux, the new French Minister of Justice, is President of the Israelite Alliance at Paris.

Sunday night, at the Broadway Tabernacle, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, a missionary, of Milan, Italy, said that the people of Italy, and particularly the House of Savoy, were desirous of accepting Protestantism, to escape the tyranny of the "Holy Mother Church."

German papers are indignant at the meanness of Minister Von der Heydt, the former Prussian Minister of Finance, a man who has acquired millions in the service of the State. He subscribed only one hundred dollars for the German Fund for New York, in the other hand, at Hamburg, a proposition was made to contribute half a million of marks to the Sanitary Fund. (A mark is worth twenty cents.) "Gentlemen," remarked the rich merchant Schroeder, the Peabody of Hamburg, "make it a million or I intend to contribute half a million myself."

Elijah Shipp, an aged criminal, confined for many years in the Indiana State prison, recently served out his sentence and was discharged. In less than a week he committed a burglary, and was shipped back there again, declaring that he would not give up his prison associations for all the world outside.

The Rev. J. T. Duryea, of New York, has a specialty. It consists in remaining at his post during the summer vacation. He gives up his weekly meetings and holds but one service on Sunday. He is constantly occupied in attending funerals, which he does for all the parishes around. From a handful, Mr. Duryea has gathered a great congregation, besides creating one of the finest churches in the vicinity.

The President has appointed William H. Shock, of Baltimore, to act as the chief of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering, in place of Mr. King, who is absent.

The *Prince* at last despairs of effecting anything through Fisk and Gould in regard to the Erie Railway, and now appeals to W. M. Tweed to waive the privileges under the Tax Classification act and permit the shareholders to elect a new board next month. Little chance of it.

The Whisky Trade.

The production of whisky in the United States has grown to enormous proportions during the last ten years, and a very considerable proportion of this growth is due to the extreme duties levied upon for foreign spirits, the consumption of which has thereby been, to a great extent, suppressed in favor of native whisky. During the late war, and three or four years subsequently, there was an immense trade in every kind of illicit distillation, in the manufacture of which was secretly distilled, and smuggled into the market, often with the connivance of corrupt tax collectors, high wines to evade excise. This "contraband" trade had so depressing an effect upon the legitimate branch of the business, that many honest distillers were forced to suspend operations. During the last two years, however, illicit distillation has been almost wholly suppressed, through greater vigilance and activity of the officials of the Revenue Department, and a better system of collection, thus enabling honest distillers to thrive again. But latterly, the price of new whisky has ruled so low—65@68c per gallon—that, even though the price of corn so high, that the production in the West, whence comes the great bulk of supplies, has been considerably curtailed. So much is of the extent of this curtailment may be inferred from the fact that the product of Kentucky, one of the leading distilling districts of the country, and famed for its fine whisky, during the seven months, was only 4,822,061 proof gallons—a decrease of 3,126,504 gallons from the quantity produced during the corresponding period last year. The prospect of a substantial reaction from the present low price of the article is not regarded by the best informed of the Trade as being encouraging. For this reason the belief is that the country is comparatively large, while the basis of common whisky, the corn crop, promises to be among the largest the country has ever yielded. Under these circumstances, the heaviest dealers are apprehensive of a continuance of low prices, and a consequent low ruling of prices. The stock of the finer grades, or of pure whisky, is understood not to be excessive.—*New York Shipping List.*

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* is encouraged about trade prospects, and says: "It will not be at all surprising if the coming twelve months should witness a wonderful revival of trade, and to a considerable extent make up to our merchants the losses which they have experienced during the past four or five years." At no time since the war have merchants been in better spirits, and they naturally expect the most active fall season enjoyed for years. There is a decided demand for foreign goods, and the stocks held generally have sold in advance their purchases in the Custom House and on the way.

The wooden tenements which have been in a depressed condition for years, give evidence of considerable animation. Rents are improving and orders rapidly increasing in numbers. This activity is due to a great extent to the large cotton crops of last year, and to the heavy cereal yield at the West. Our hotels are crowded with Southern and Western merchants. The latter are liberal purchasers on the strength of the large crops. They report short stocks on hand and an anticipated large demand for dry goods. Southern credit is steadily improving, and, as it improves, our jobbers are more disposed to sell on time.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 14, 1870.

There is still an active condition in the local money market, although trade is comparatively dull. In some of the wholesale branches there has been considerable activity during the week, and will doubtless increase from the great influx of negroes attracted hither by the Fair, which has in some degree helped the retail business of the city.

—The New York money market is reported in an easy condition, although there are heretofore efforts to frighten it, that it may subserve the purposes of the shorts in gold and stocks. The *Tribune* says: "Our foreign bankers help to keep the money market easy, as, in order to keep their capital active, they lend gold for currency, and thus loan the currency. We are glad to learn there is a general impression in the street that the Secretary of the Treasury will not allow the money market to become stringent this month, but will embarrass legitimate trade in all proper accommodations if he can avoid it. With from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 a week gold coupon duties, he can, without any danger of reducing his coin and currency reserve, throw a reasonable amount, sell more gold and buy more bonds, so as to keep the money market easy, and relieve the community from any over anxiety as to an unhealthy stringency."

At Philadelphia the *Record* says: "The money market, disguise it as we may and unpleasant as it is for business men to realize, is decidedly hard and close. The banks, mostly, have more calls than they are willing to meet, and the consequence is that borrowers are compelled to go upon the street, where rates are much higher.

—At Chicago there is still nothing new to report in local financial circles. The majority of our bankers report money as not plentiful, but easy; that is, the applications for loans are considerably in excess of the cash offered, and that their usable funds would soon be exhausted. There is not much being done by the banks in the way of loaning. Would-be borrowers are not encouraged. It is considered that a great majority of them want accommodations for 90 days and over, and the banks do not wish to deal in anything but short paper, with unexceptionable security. Call loans are readily discounted, the usual rate being 10 per cent, per annum. All else goes on the street, and is taken up at 1½@2 per cent, per month.

—At Cincinnati the money market has been kept in rather active condition, and that, too, without any marked animation in trade. Why this is a condition of things should exist is a wonder. Collections from the interior come in slowly, and country banks continue to keep their deposits low, consequently the banks generally feel a little cramped. The only result, however, from this is that borrowers have to stand rather heavy rates of discount. They, at least, of them who can offer legitimate paper, are not cut off, however, entirely. The tendency of these funds enough to catch all the good leavings of the banks. We quote first class paper with a fair trade demand; sales mould at 12@c, star 20c, and steariue 18@19c ₱ lb.

Petroleum Barrels—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb. No. 3 55c; No. 1 c; oatmeal A and B, ½ barrel 70c ea; $16; ½ barrel $9; tierces $30.

Seeds—The demand for timothy is improving. Small lots were reported at $5.00@5.75 per bushel. Clover prices ranged from $8.50@9.50. Flaxseed sold at $2 15@2 20 per bushel.

Lard Oil—The market was quiet, was a dull one, prices being very uncertain; we omit figures.

Honey—The receipts are increasing; we can report sales at 20@22c ₱ pound.

Tallow—The market was quiet. Sales of new were reported at 9@9½c ₱ lb for rendered.

Lard Oil—Sales of No. 1 and prices ranged No 1 lard oil at 1 2@1 22, and pure No 2, 88c per gallon.

Whisky—The demand has increased and prices are firmer. We quote high wines at 95c. Low wines nominal at $1 05@1 10 per gallon, tax paid.

Bran—In moderate demand; sales Prime at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 18@19c ₱ pound.

Baking Powders—Banner, cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 15, 1870.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

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REMARKS—The market yesterday was far from being an active one, buyers manifesting no desire to take hold. The result was that but a few barrels was neglected. The Stock Exchange seemed to have more attraction than anything else, and there the crowd was found congregated.

CRUDE.

The market was devoid of animation. There was no change worthy of notice. The nominal rates were spot or September, 95@c; October, 97½c; November and December, 99@c all year; sellers option, 5c; buyers option, 10c. Tenales were:

1,000 bbls. S. O. 29847 gravity.....95c
500 bbls. S. O. September.....95c
1,000 bbls. all year S. O.....9 c
1,000 bbls. all year S. O.....9 c
1,000 bbls. all year S. O.....9 c
5,000 bbls. all year S. O.....9 c
1,000 bbls. September.....95c

REFINED.

The market was very quiet, quotations ranging as follows: Spot or till September 30, 26½c; September, buyer's option, to 30, 26½c; October, 24½c; November and December, 24½c; all year in S. O. 28½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls. September 20.....26½c
500 bbls. October.....24½c
500 bbls. October.....24½c
500 bbls. October.....24½c
500 bbls spot.....25½c

By Western Union Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, September 14—The *Herald* says: There was a shade weaker feeling in the market to-day, though sales were about equal to yesterday's prices. Upon the lower creek buyers were offering from 28 to 29 @ bbl until toward the close, when $1 20 was the best bid offered. Upon upper 83 bbls 3 19 was bid, with a limited amount offered at $1 18. The market closed weaker and quiet.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek.....3 19
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750 bbls upper creek.....3 19
500 bbls upper creek.....3 19
500 bbls upper creek.....3 19
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 20
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 20
500 bbls lower creek.....3 20
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 30 days.....3 15

NEW YORK, September 14—Crude in bulk is again lower, and there is nothing doing; we quote 26½c. Refined is 1,500 bbls in lots at those figures. Refined is weak; demand for forward delivery small, and prices unsettled; sales 1,000 bbls, September at 25½c, and 6,500 bbls do, at 25½, and 3,000 bbls, October at 25½c; and 1,000 bbls September 25th, 25½c, and 2,000 bbls September 25th. Philadelphia delivery: There is some call for shipping crude to-day, and 1,000 bbls were taken at 26½c; prices are lower; sales 1,000 bbls s. w. October 24½c, and 1,000 bbls September 24½c, and 1,000 bbls do 25½c, and 1,000 bbls, deliverable by 20th, at 26½c.

OIL CITY, September 14.—Market quiet and steady; asking $3 20 on lower creek, and $3 15 bid. Oil City refuses to be left out, but there was enough and to spare. The city presents a very animated appearance, being thronged with strangers visiting the State Fair. The weather is all that could be desired, the attendance in the fair grounds being very large and the articles on exhibition very extensive. Flour—the market appears a shade firmer; the news from Chicago and New York has strengthened the views of holders; the rates are no higher, still holders are less inclined to make concessions than some days since. The leading operators have a good stock of standard brands on hand. The mills are in a healthy condition and have a supply of wheat. The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,111	2,657	6,768
Apples, bbls	2,091	2,442	4,533
Cheese, lbs	1,000	1,041	2,041
Corn, sacks	1,645	693	2,238
Wheat, sacks	2,267	2,267	4,534
Barley, sacks	1,296	1,798	3,094
Rye, sacks	319	280	599
Oats, sacks	3,270	3,229	6,499
Butter, pkgs	107	134	241
Eggs, pkgs	257	254	511
Bacon, pieces		5,500	5,500
Dried Beef, pieces	14	27	41

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was steady, with a good trade demand; the leading houses have a good stock on hand, selling well pressed for the trade. Soda Ash, refined 55 ₱ cent., 3½@3½ ₱ cent., 60 ₱ cent., 6@6½c.

APPLES—The market contains an ample supply; the receipts since our last were 174 bbls. Prices have undergone no change; sales continue to be made at a variation, ranging from $2 to $3@3 50 ₱ bbl. The week's receipts were 2,442 bbls.

BEANS—Dull at $1 50@2 ₱ bush, outside figure for choice navy.

BUTTER—The market was scarcely as firm as a few days since. The stock is steadily accumulating. Holders are more anxious to sell. We quote fresh roll, fair to good, 25@28c; strictly prime table butter, nicely put up, 30c.

CIDER—Is more plenty in the market, and prime sweet offers freely.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville at $2 50@3 ₱ bbl.

FEED—The market is steady and unchanged at the following rates: Corn meal, $ ₱ cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 80 ₱ cwt; chopped corn $2 00 ₱ cwt; bolted corn meal $1 ₱ bush; coarse meal, $1 60 per bush; whipped feed, $1 30 in small pildings $1 80 ₱ cwt.

FRUITS—The supply is abundant, still prices rule high. A good article commands readily $2 50@3 50 ₱ box; inferior lower.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues a moderate supply. The season, however, is rapidly drawing to a close. The stock of old must be sold and replaced among the things of the past. We are reported sales to the trade in the following figures: Shoulders 14½c; ribbed sides, 17c; clear sides 15c; breakfast bacon, 20c. Sugar cured Hams, 24@25c; Dried Beef, S. C. and canvassed, 24@24½c; leaf lard 16c; do bucket 18c. Mess Pork, $19 50.

HONEY—The supply is increasing; sales of strained at 21@23c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—There is a good supply, and sales are made at $2 50@3 ₱ bbl.

FISH—We can report a fair trade demand. The leading operators have a good stock on hand. We are reported sales to the trade as follows: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $28 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 ras, $25@26; shore mess, $23@24; No. 2 ras, $22@23; No. 3 large, $18@19; half bbls 50 cents additional; in kits—No 1 $3 10; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Herring $4 10; White Fish $8 50. Halibut more herring $7 75. Codfish $6@7. LakeShore $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

HOMINY—Corn—The new crop, which is of superior quality, is coming in freely, and prices are lower since our last report. We quote fair to common, $2 75; prime, ₱ ton, $180 common, $1@1 50 prime.

TOMATOES—The supply still continues fair though not up to the demand, and sales are reported to have been made at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush.

GRAPES—Are abundant and sell readily at 3@4c ₱ lb.

GLASS—Is 6@8c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3½c.

HIDES—The market was without animation. Buyers were not very numerous, and those on hand were not very anxious to invest. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 83 sacks; rye, none; barley, 346 sacks; wheat, 151 sacks; corn, 152 sacks. As relates to prices, very few changes have been made. Wheat ranges as follows: Red winter, $1 15@1 22; white, 1 20@ 1 25; white, $1 30@1 35; Southern amber $1 30@ 1 35 ₱ bush. Oats are in fair demand; sales on 1 car load Upper Canada at 44@45c; some 1,000 bushels of old was disposed of at 50c ₱ bush. Corn, shelled remains dull; holders are manifesting more anxiety to realize; sales were reported at 90c. Rye—market inactive and prices nominal; we omit figures. Barley—market steady, with a fair trade demand; we are reported sales in store at $1 10 fall, $1 20 ₱ bush. The crop is reported as being very fine.

SALT—10—Sacks—Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

SODA—Prices are as follows: Babbitt's 10c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

HAY—The market is well supplied; the demand was moderate; sales were made from wagons at $12, $16@17 ₱ ton; baled is attracting but little attention.

PEA NUTS—Following are the current rates: Wilmington, raw, ₱ bushel, $1 25@ 1 50; do roasted, $2 75@3 00; Tennessee, raw, $2 25@2 50; do roasted $2 75@3 00. Inferior can be bought at lower figures.

BEESWAX—Prime lots were moderate and so was the demand; we can report sales at 38@ 40c.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; prices have undergone no change; we note sales at $1 60 ₱ bush.

CHICKENS—The supply of all sorts and sizes is ample, and prices vary accordingly. We buy a pair of (small) young chickens—old at prices agreed upon.

GREEN FRUIT—The market has undergone no material alteration. Sugars were in steady demand, more particularly refined. The rates are much the same.

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 12½c; A coffee 12½; ll coffee 12½c; extra 12½c; Porto Rican, 11½@12c; New Orleans, 11½@12c.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 11c; Havana, 11½@12c; Muscovado 10½@11c; desiccated hard and close. The banks, mostly, have more calls than they are willing to meet, and the consequence is that borrowers are compelled to go upon the street, where rates are much higher.

—At Chicago there is still nothing new to report in local financial circles. The majority of our bankers report money as not plentiful, but easy; that is, the applications for loans are considerably in excess of the cash offered, and that their usable funds would soon be exhausted. There is not much being done by the banks in the way of loaning. Would-be borrowers are not encouraged. It is considered that a great majority of them want accommodations for 90 days and over, and the banks do not wish to deal in anything but short paper, with unexceptionable security. Call loans are readily discounted, the usual rate being 10 per cent, per annum. All else goes on the street, and is taken up at 1½@2 per cent, per month.

—At Cincinnati the money market has been kept in rather active condition, and that, too, without any marked animation in trade. Why this is a condition of things should exist is a wonder. Collections from the interior come in slowly, and country banks continue to keep their deposits low, consequently the banks generally feel a little cramped. The only result, however, from this is that borrowers have to stand rather heavy rates of discount. They, at least, of them who can offer legitimate paper, are not cut off, however, entirely. The tendency of these funds enough to catch all the good leavings of the banks. We quote first class paper with a fair trade demand; sales mould at 12@c, star 20c, and steariue 18@19c ₱ lb.

Petroleum Barrels—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb. No. 3 55c; No. 1 c; oatmeal A and B, ½ barrel 70c ea; $16; ½ barrel $9; tierces $30.

Seeds—The demand for timothy is improving. Small lots were reported at $5.00@5.75 per bushel. Clover prices ranged from $8.50@9.50. Flaxseed sold at $2 15@2 20 per bushel.

Lard Oil—The market was quiet, was a dull one, prices being very uncertain; we omit figures.

Honey—The receipts are increasing; we can report sales at 20@22c ₱ pound.

Tallow—The market was quiet. Sales of new were reported at 9@9½c ₱ lb for rendered.

Lard Oil—Sales of No. 1 and prices ranged No 1 lard oil at 1 2@1 22, and pure No 2, 88c per gallon.

Whisky—The demand has increased and prices are firmer. We quote high wines at 95c. Low wines nominal at $1 05@1 10 per gallon, tax paid.

Bran—In moderate demand; sales Prime at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 18@19c ₱ pound.

Baking Powders—Banner, cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

TAX PAYER, LOOK AT IT!

The tax payers of Allegheny county are just now undergoing a bit of experience, which, if they look at it in the right way, —and we are sure they will—cannot fail of being instructive.

If they will compare the taxes paid this year with last, it will be found that they have without any apparent cause increased. Search as industriously as they will, inquire however earnestly for the reason for this increase, it will be found to be *nowhere excepting in the extravagance and corruption in which our affairs are managed.*

A decided percentage of the taxes which the people pay is TRIBUTE TO THE OFFICE HOLDERS' RING.

Year after year taxation has been growing greater and greater and harder and harder to bear, simply because the Ring have been growing bolder and bolder in their extravagance and corruption.

The Judiciary Job is a fair sample. THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will be deliberately transferred by it from the pockets of the people to the pockets of the Court House Ring.

The Court House enlargement is another monstrous Job, amounting to not less than TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Who that looks at the work is not convinced that it is an extraordinary expense—far greater than it should have been?

The money that has been spent in the enlargement of the Court House, economically expended, would have gone far to build a new one. The Job is an outrage on the Tax Payers. Where the money has gone—who can tell? Where it comes from, the Tax Payers know to their sorrow.

Now these Rings—this combination of Jobbers—have held a Convention and put a ticket up before the people. Who will support it? The Tax Payers? We do not believe it. The Rings, it is true, make fair professions of Reform. But who will believe them? Standing, waist deep in spoils and plunder, who will credit their professions? They divide among themselves not less than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR. They can afford to make any amount of promises to retain their fat pickings. Who believes they are going to keep one of their promises and give up their plunder?

Some of the offices the Ring hold net as high as FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR. Others FIFTEEN AND TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, and so on down to three and four.

The income of almost any one would buy a farm; while the income of others every year is equal to the gains of a life time of most of farmers.

Now, we ask the people, are these things to be longer borne? Is it not time to commence the work of Reform? When a Reform is proposed, what do the Ring say? "Stand by the Party!" is their sole cry—as if extravagance, corruption and the party could be made one and the same thing. It is in this way that the Jobbing Ring have been for years using the party until it has been prostituted beyond endurance.

How can Republicans "stand by the party?" Can they by sustaining the ring in their extravagance and corruption? Standing by the party as they raise the cry means standing by them and their jobs—standing by special legislation, fat offices, and exorbitant taxes.

Are the Tax Payers going to do it? Republicans *will* "stand by the Party" by putting down the Rings. The Reform Ticket is composed of Republicans from top to bottom. They are men of capacity and tried integrity. Not one Office Seeker, Jobber or old hack can be found among them. They are men who deal uprightly and economically in their business, and will carry the principle into public affairs.

We have but one question to put! Is not Reform right; and should it be postponed another hour? Republicans, tax payers, voters of Allegheny! What is your answer?

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

The popular excitement in England indicated by the demonstrations in London, described yesterday in the cable dispatches, however disagreeable or even alarming to the ruling classes, is perhaps less significant than some may assume it to be. Evidently the movement proceeds from the "international union of workmen," an organization of some age, and therefore it may not be viewed as a spontaneous expression of the sentiments of the English populace called forth by events on the continent. It is, however, quite probable that the association referred to, as a nucleus of discontent, may receive large accessions and spread widely in sympathy with the Republican movement in France.

England just now is clearly placed in a rather embarrassing position. Before the Franco-German war broke out, the English upper and middle classes had seen abundant reason to repent bitterly for the foolish indulgence of prejudice and for the equally foolish policy by which they had converted the good will of the best portion of the American people into burning resentment, and placed their Government in a position which imposed the necessity of walking softly and humbly among the nations. The necessity we know is excessively disagreeable to "the lords of human kind," whose pride of port and defiant bearing have been for so long a time a source of comfort to themselves and of disgust to their neighbors. In reference to the present conflict there can, we fancy, be no doubt that the English Government wished to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality. Both the belligerents recognized as cultivated nations, each sanctified by royalty, each blessed with aristocratic institutions and owning the etherial and elevated character imparted to the mere man by descent from a titled ancestry, both commanded the respect of the British nobleman. The peculiar feeling with which the nobility and gentry regarded the North during our civil war was, of course, quite wanting; a state of mind made up of contempt and dread; contempt for the plebeian birth and alleged vulgar manners of the entire rabble, rulers and ruled; dread of the influence of republican example and of the probability that, if secession should not succeed, then, in the not distant future the mighty democratic horde, animated by the vile instincts of their kind, the hatred of the snob for the gentleman, would pour themselves upon and extinguish the refined civilization of the old world. Oh, no! Democracy was believed to be quite extinguished in Germany, while in France whatever existed, existed under the *surveillance* of the imperial police, and especially under the frown of polite society. Then, with reference to the great English middle class, respectable JOHN BULL, we may pretty confidently believe that he regarded the belligerents with an impartial eye. In the first place, he looked down upon both of them from a height of moral and intellectual superiority. In his estimation, though each endowed with a certain worth, and therefore entitled to a measure of respect, yet neither of them as being a foreigner, was possessed of the manifold excellences of character, natural and acquired, which exalt the British man above all other members of the human race. From his lofty place of observation, neither nationality was clearly to be preferred to the other. While some of the best intellects in each nation had shown their capability of appreciating and admiring English institutions, was it not notorious that such sentiments were comparatively rare and exceptional in both countries? In both countries British notions were laughed at as narrow and insular prejudices. As for religion, the French were known to be either blind papists, or else Voltairians, and the Prussians were probably worse. Their most eminent divines had written contemptuously about the doctrine of the apostolical succession, and were accustomed to allude in a disrespectful manner to the lofty pretensions of the English established church. In Berlin, a city of about seven hundred thousand inhabitants, only about five thousand ever went to church, and the gentleman some time ago sent by the *Times* newspaper to report on religion in Prussia, represented the highly educated classes as generally atheistic. As for notions of liberty, why, thought the Englishman, both nationalities are at present pretty much on a level, far below the position which we English have occupied for centuries. Concerning this point we must, by the way, protest against the Briton's opinion, or at least suggest the necessity of some modification of its statement. No candid observer will deny that, apart from the late French republican movement, the prospects of liberty have for many years been much fairer in Prussia than in France. For many years the leading tendency of intellectual activity in the former country has been in the direction of freedom in all departments. Indeed the progress has been so marked as to promise the noblest results before long. But the average Briton could hardly be expected to recognize the truth. It is, indeed, quite certain that in neither country did he see anything to disturb the mental equilibrium with which he desired to survey the conflict. He was quite satisfied that France should be well thrashed for the sake of old rivalries, but he neither wished nor expected her to be prostrated and disabled. He was quite satisfied that Prussia should be victorious, provided she got some hard blows in the melee, and did not become the preponderant power in Europe. The judicious course for the Briton to pursue during the conflict, as he thought, was to make comfortable gains out of each of the belligerents. This course he has pursued to the deep disgust of both his neighbors. France reviles him for his perfidious contempt of treaty engagements and for exulting in her defeats, while Germany utters more ominous growls over the facts, that an English pilot, without punishment or rebuke, made two thousand pounds sterling by conducting the French fleet into the Baltic, that English traders furnished 40,000 or more chassepots to the French Government, and that countless other Englishmen have grown rich by contraband trade. With the Alabama question still unsettled, and with French indignation buzzing in one ear and German wrath growling in the other, not to mention popular demonstrations in his great towns, JOHN BULL is likely as uncomfortable just now as his enemy could desire him to be.

A QUESTION TO BE ANSWERED.

The "organ" after informing its readers in one article that there are three parties in the field, one Republican (to wit: the Managers); another *anti-Republican*, meaning the Reformers, and the third, Democratic, follows it immediately with another in which it asserts that there are one Republican (meaning the Ring again), and *two* Democratic parties—one of which, the Reform Republicans, has no principles, no will, no object but to aid the Democracy, although it professes to be Republican and asserts its object to be *reform*.

It does not seem, therefore, to have yet arrived at any very clear perception whether it has to deal with *two* antagonistic parties, or only *one*. It concedes, however, after pointing to its own *resolutions* to show how sound it is, that mere *professions* amount to nothing. The conclusion, therefore, is that we are Democrats only *because we want reform*, or in other words, that the essence of Republicanism consists in adhering to old abuses by sticking to the managers.

It asks us, however, in view of the possibility, which it impliedly recognizes, of the defeat of both tickets in consequence of the division of the Republicans, whether we prefer the success of the Democratic party to the election of the nominees on the Republican (Managers) ticket, and whether it is our determination to defeat both rather than that *their* ticket should be elected?

We answer by putting the same question to the "organ"—whether it and its fellow conspirators would not rather see the whole Republican party go to ruin than witness the success of a ticket pledged to *reform* and therefore fatal to their rule? That they would be easily provable by the tone of the organ throughout the whole controversy, as well as by the action of their Conventions, and the open speeches of the managers to the effect that the tariff itself might perish for aught they cared, if the manufacturing interests insisted on quarreling with their domination. If the unity and prosperity of the party had been an object with them, they would have given heed to the public complaints, but like the Romish hierarchy who refused reform when the voice of Christendom demanded it, because it would have been fatal to their own abuses, and thereby threw away all chances of conciliation, and made dismemberment a necessity; or, like the British Government, which acted in the same spirit in reference to the colonies, they turn their backs upon the cry of the oppressed, and excommunicate and ostracise every honest Republican voter who desires to reform and save the party, if they do not absolutely set a reward upon the heads of the supposed leaders in this rebellion against their usurped authority. If the people say reform, their answer is, as of old, "Leave that to us; you must seek it within the sanctuary. If you go outside you are then in rebellion, and have no further right to demand it." And this the people are expected to put up with in the way of satisfaction for their complaints! Just as though such a priesthood, constituting, as it does, the rotten festering sore that is now corrupting the whole body, was ever likely to reform itself, by getting out of the way, as the people desire.

If there were any doubt as to the answer which the organ itself must give to those questions, if it would dare to meet them honestly and openly, it is only necessary to refer to the same article in order to resolve it. Thus, while we are admitted to *profess* at least a "reverence for pure Republican principles," the COMMERCIAL is considered by it so unworthy of a place amongst "the *infinitely more honest Press*" of the Democratic party as to suggest a doubt whether they would receive it. It stands admitted then by the organ that the Democratic Press is not only honest but infinitely to be preferred to a paper advocating Republican principles provided it does not support the Ring. And it is a corollary from this that the organ would infinitely prefer the success of the Democratic ticket to that of the Reformers.

We have espoused the cause of Reform from a sense of the absolute necessity of a thorough purification to the preservation of the party itself, and without allowing ourselves to doubt that it was ready and able to slough off this outer vestment, this hideous leprosy, this serpent skin, this shirt of NESSUS, with which its members have been bound and its whole body infected unto death. When it becomes a question how much temporary sacrifice we may be required to make in order to the health and preservation of the whole body, we shall be prepared to answer. Regarding, however, the scriptural injunction, "if thy right eye offend thee pluck it out, cast it from thee; for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell," we are ready to say now that it would give us no pain to part with the clique and its organ both, and that we would desire nothing better than to see them safely in the embrace of the Democratic party, well knowing that their ambition and fraud would soon set that happy family by the ears and unpeople its realms even if they were a paradise.

RECOGNIZING THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Government of the United States at the earliest moment that it can properly do so will recognize the French Republic, if the act has not already been performed through the American Minister under instructions from Washington. The act will accord perfectly with the sentiment of the American people, whose sympathies, now that the Imperial dynasty has been expelled, and the standard of Republicanism raised in its stead, will be given to the people of the French Republic. It would be useless to disguise that those sympathies are attended by a qualified confidence in the ability of the French people to maintain a Republic. History in this respect is not assuring; and yet the peaceful character of the Revolution, and the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the Republic has been hailed, certainly do afford reasonable ground for hope that the present attempt will prove successful, and that the future will not be like the past. Americans cannot repress a certain degree of enthusiasm in view of France becoming a Republic. Was support of Imperialism enforced and unreal, is the proclamation of a Republic only a French freak, to be followed by some other, nobody knows what; or, as we all hope, is the Republic the true manifestation of the idea and purpose wrought out in the French mind—the necessary and enduring outcome of progress, the enlightenment of the masses and national elevation? Let us hope the latter is the fact, and let us give the experiment all our sympathies and whatever support we can. Prussia cannot for a single moment hope for the American sympathy which has thus far attended her, in a war between herself and the French Republic for Republicanism. It is entirely true that the Republic inherits the war and must act as best it can. But the war was commenced by a dynasty which has been dethroned as the first consequence of its madness, and in its dethronement Prussia apparently rejoices not more sincerely than France. It was with this dynasty, not the French nation, Prussia has said she has any quarrel. It remains for her to act in the spirit of this declaration. Acting for the new Republic, those comprising the official head have a great responsibility resting on them. Inheriting a disastrous war, it will be their duty to obtain terms and such a peace as will be honorable to France; or, failing in this, continue the contest. In such a contest not only will the sympathies of the United States be with her, but the neutral powers, though their sympathies will be from motives that have no influence with us and will embrace no love for Republicanism.

THE REPUBLIC—ITS EFFECT ON FRANCE.

In a very few days something decisive must take place in the great European conflict. We do not, however, mean something necessarily conclusive. Just at present the chief interest of spectators rests upon the prospective arrival of the Germans before Paris, and upon the action of the belligerents with reference to the French capital. As to the likelihood of a siege opinions differ. Certainly the most obvious interpretation of the language used by the Provisional Government implies their resolution to defend the city to the last and either to succeed or to perish in its ruins. On the other hand, such determination may have been expressed as being both becoming and expedient under the circumstances of the situation, though the Government may have intended earnestly to use all the appropriate means in their power to secure peace. To every person who had taken pains to become acquainted with the real character of the conflict, it was at once obvious that the difficulties of the French position had been indefinitely increased by their internal political revolution, unless the new Government was prepared to disavow the act of its predecessor in declaring war, and was also ready formally and fully to renounce all purpose of prosecuting it. But the nation was not prepared for anything of the kind. It is truly a national war. The Empire was flung off because it had failed to secure victory; the republic was proclaimed as the first and obvious alternative, and because a revival of the martial fervor of 1792 was hoped for. It seemed certain that the Germans would not recognize it as the representative of the nation, and it is reported that they have refused to do so. Then, again, the fears and jealousy of all the European courts, exorcised by German success and the prospect of the dismemberment of France, are countervailed by the dread of the prevalence of democratic ideas which the proclamation of a republic in France has produced. If no revolution had taken place, it is certain that Russia, Austria, England and Italy would have exerted all their influence against the degradation of France. How far these powers would have gone in the matter it is impossible to say, but that the interposition would have been earnest and energetic, no well informed person doubts. It is also certain that it would have had great weight. Though mighty and flushed with victory, United Germany could not afford to take up a war with united Europe so soon after subjugating France—and she would at any time undoubtedly yield much rather than do anything of the sort. In fact, the Prussian military system to which the German triumph has been due and which suspends everything else to attend to war for the time, makes prolonged hostilities impossible. Germany would certainly have paid becoming deference to the representations of neighboring States concerned for the balance of power, and it surely seems to be regretted that anything has come to pass in France that may tend to render her neighbors either indifferent to her humiliation or afraid for their own sakes to become her advocates with the conqueror. The sympathy which she has acquired in the United States by becoming a republic is of little or no practical account, as our traditional policy of non interference with European affairs, and our distance from the scene of action combine to make our advocacy of little weight. In writing thus we do not assume that the Germans are likely to outrage the sensibilities of the world by the severity of the conditions of peace to be exacted by them. Far from it; we fully believe that they are likely to be as moderate as any other people would be under the circumstances.

But the tender mercies of a victor are apt to be cruel, especially if he feels that he has borne many years of provocation before beginning to fight, that he has been unjustly assailed, and in the course of the battle has been wounded in his best interests and affections. Under such circumstances it is well for humanity and well for the conqueror himself that he should not be left entirely to his own judgment and feelings without caution or remonstrance to fix the terms upon which he agrees to forgive his enemy. This is desirable in the case of individuals, and of course much more desirable in the case of nations, where millions of innocent persons are involved who had no real part either in the provocation or in the conflict.

Nor in thus writing do we forget American sympathy with republicanism everywhere. To hear of the establishment of a republic in France under favorable auspices, still more to learn that the people prosper under republican institutions could not fail to be a source of pride and gratification to all American hearts. Should the republic inaugurated a few days ago prove the means of extricating the nation from its perilous condition with honor, there would be hardly any limits to American exultation. We cannot, however, help fearing that the result will be different, especially if the republic persistently continues the war in the spirit in which it was begun. The banner cannot change the character of the war. But there is a contingency in which the French republic cannot fail to command the sympathy of all Americans and we should suppose the respect of the world. Should King WILLIAM not only refuse to treat with the present provisional government, but also refuse to grant an armistice of sufficient duration to enable it to ascertain whether it really represents the nation, the procedure would certainly appear harsh. If, as seems likely, he persists in recognizing as negotiators only persons recognized by the late Emperor, the position of the French nation will be a truly strange one.

A QUESTION FOR PECKSNIFF.

The organ is down at last on WALTON for what it calls "his undue energy in seeking to rob the public Treasury, or in other words, to take from the people the enormous sum of nine millions and a half of dollars under the guise of State improvement, which meant the enrichment of those in the Railroad Ring by the total depletion of the Sinking Fund," and asks whether the people will be so blind to their own interests as taxpayers as to clothe him again with the office he has so wantonly abused and the trust he has so openly violated?

These be *brave* words certainly, after its own solemn indorsement of a ticket containing the names of two or three individuals (viz.: TAYLOR, HUMPHREYS and GRAHAM) who are precisely in the same category. But what will the people say of the honesty or good faith of a newspaper, or a Convention which, holding these opinions in relation to the bill in question, have still the audacity to present for reelection a set of candidates who are in equal guilt? Does it propose to continue its support of these gentlemen in the face of such a declaration, or is it the purpose of the organ to *butcher* the half of its own ticket by smiting them through the sides of WALTON?

But it inquires further: "Why was it that a week before this infamous scheme was introduced, its friends had a resolution passed for a session of the Lower House on Wednesday night of the following week? How was it that on the same day this night session was to be held, the trap was sprung in the Senate and the bill whipped through that body under a suspension of the rules, and how was it that it appeared in the House already transcribed for immediate passage on the same night? Is it usual to have so much rapidity of action on bills of such magnitude and so much importance to the tax-payers of the State? If it was a fair transaction, why so much uneasiness, and why insist that it should pass both Houses on the same day? These are plain questions, and might be readily answered."

Exactly so; and the organ can get the answer no doubt by a private appeal to GRAHAM. Nobody obviously could know as much about this matter as the Chief Engineer himself. He it was who "sprung the trap in the Senate." He it was who "whipped the bill through" by moving and supporting the "suspension of the rule"—not having sense enough, old a rat as he unquestionably is, to keep his own sleek and oily tail out of the way of the deadfall. All this is well known to the organ itself. But if it is desirous to know—and that is the true import of its question—why he did these things it had better perhaps inquire of some of the Railroad companies who were so largely interested in the bill, as to be in a condition to understand the machinery by which it was propelled. The Senate *Conductor* would no doubt smooth his locks, lay his hands upon his heart, lift his eyes to heaven and exclaim with the most orthodox and impressive unction, that he did it all "for the good of the State." Nay, has he not told us already that it was *to save the time of the people*—that seeing that the Senate was bent on going to the devil at any rate, he thought it better to give the thing a kick *a parte post*, and send it out of the Chamber to speed like a foot ball across the Rotunda? It is impossible, of course, that WALTON, who was a member of the House, could know the *why* and *wherefore* of the doings of the Senate, and we are rather surprised that these questions should be put to him when GRAHAM himself is about, and has so much of the confidence of the organ as to have warranted it in withholding, as it has itself informed us, his letter of declination. It would be just as reasonable to ask him to account for sundry other votes of this famous statesman, which have never yet been satisfactorily explained, in the course of his *self sacrificing* legislative career.

We demand, however, of the organ whether it will dare present to its readers the record of MR. GRAHAM's acts and votes on the very points to which it has called their attention as constituting the clearest evidences of fraud! If it will do this only, they will scarcely think it worth while to inquire *why* he betrayed his trust, and whether it was the result of *ignorance*—as he and his organ put it—or of dishonesty.

THE MANAGERS QUADRILATERAL.

The organ speaks at last in a very *heavy* leader in which it claims "the unity of all true Republicans" for the four reasons following, to-wit:

"Our (the Managers) Convention was regular.

"Our resolutions are commended by the Republicans of the whole State.

"Our nominees are gentlemen indorsed by the will of the Convention representing the popular vote.

"Our ticket is composed of men who will carry the resolutions into effect."

The *managers* then are the *regulars*, while the *people* who want reform are but a raw *militia* who are not entitled to be heard because it is against *the rule*.

But how regular? Is it because their convention was called by the little concern, *W. S. Purviance & Co.*, about the Court House, while that of the Reformers came together in obedience to the summons of *eight hundred* men who are old citizens and admitted to be among the very best in our communities? We know no difference but this, and the "organ" can show no other.

But who made this pigmy concern which ought to have tarried at Jericho at least until the beard grew—like *that* of the great Republican party of Allegheny county? Trading, as it has always done on credit, if it ever had any capital, was it not *bankrupted* by the vote of the primaries declaring so decisively that even its own people wanted no more of its work, and had therefore decreed a *decheance* and a *Republic* for the future?

Or does the organ think that humbug and imposture are so well settled by long *custom* and patient submission in these communities, that it is *irregular* to quarrel with them? If it does not, will it enlighten its readers as to what it means by its distinction of "regular?"

But then "its *Resolutions* are commended by the Republicans of the whole State."

Well, if *resolutions* will serve, they can be made to *order* for any exigency. We are told that "the devil can oft quote scripture to his purpose," and of course always does when he proposes to deceive the elect. We have no doubt that if it had been supposed that it would advance their cause, the same Convention could have been persuaded by the managers to fabricate even the *ten commandments*.

But, *thirdly*, the nominees are "gentlemen indorsed by the will of the Convention representing *the popular vote!*"

The will of the Convention was the will of the *managers*, as anybody can see who reads its proceedings.

But how about its representations of the popular vote? That vote is claimed to be about 25,000. The organ asserted in the first place that 10,000 of them were out. It then reduced the number to 8,000, at the suggestion of its second fiddle, the *Dispatch*. We referred to its own report of about 2,200 upon the Crawford county question, taxed it and the Managers with the *suppression*—we might have said the *falsification*—of the returns, and challenged their production in properly authenticated form. The organ is silent. The oracle is, however, dumb. We demand it again as furnishing conclusive proof of the *untruthfulness* of the assertion that this Convention represented the popular vote.

Again, they say their ticket is composed of "men who will carry the resolutions into effect."

Let us see.

One of these resolutions, for example, condems the bill of last session for the division of the sinking fund, which was denounced at the time by the organ as a concerted scheme of plunder set on foot and *hurried* through both houses by the *corrupted* means. And yet the Convention renominates one of the very men who voted for it, and then refuses to instruct him, while a part of it indorses that sublimest of humbugs GRAHAM, who put it through the Senate—and the organ indorses both—conceals these objections from its readers, and tells them that we indulge in nothing but groundless abuse of its candidates.

And thus are blown to the four winds the four reasons upon which the organ rests for the popular support of a ticket nominated upon a system condemned by a very large majority even of its own voters! Has it anything further to offer on the same subject?

HON. ANDREW STEWART FOR CONGRESS.

MR. TAYLOR having declined the canvass for Congress in the Twenty-first Congressional District, the conferees reassembled in this city yesterday and placed in nomination the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, of Uniontown. It is understood that MR. STEWART will accept, and, so far as possible, give the canvass his personal attention. MR. STEWART's return to public life would be an occurrence of no ordinary interest. He was in Congress nearly half a century ago, and, with one exception, is the oldest living ex-member. His active participancy in the affairs of the nation carries us back to the days of MADISON, MONROE, ADAMS, CLAY, WEBSTER, CLAYTON, and a host of great men, all of whom he knew, and whose confidence he enjoyed in a special manner, as also most of the leading characters of their time. Though so long in public life, no stain rests on his record, and he stands among us to-day a monument of public and private virtue, the connecting link between the past and present. MR. STEWART is a remarkable man. With the exception of a slight touch of age in the lower limbs, he is as vigorous as twenty-five years ago. His intellectual faculties are unimpaired; in national and local affairs he takes as deep an interest as ever, and on questions of public policy is as clear and able as when he won a national fame contending or acting with the foremost men, who have long since passed from the stage of action.

There ought to be no question about his election. In bringing him forward the conferees did an act that will redound to their credit; and the Republicans of the district can in no other way so much honor themselves, and confer so substantial a benefit on the country as by electing to Congress ANDREW STEWART. It would be a graceful thing for the people of his district to sink party considerations and give him a unanimous vote. It would be a hopeful sign in the land.

PROMISES OF AMENDMENT.

We learn from the organ that the new Executive Committee of the Managers is endeavoring to make up for the short comings of their conventions by *demanding* (yes that is the word!) a positive pledge from each and every one of their candidates that he will *indorse, abide by and sustain* in every particular the *letter and the spirit* of the resolutions set forth and adopted by the aforesaid conventions.

It would seem then notwithstanding the reiterated assertions of the organ that we have been making an impression on their fears, by contrasting their acts with their professions, and showing that some of their nominations were in direct conflict with the principles which they found it necessary to declare and refused to instruct upon.

The organ very naturally does not relish this reproof, but although still insisting, in excuse for its Conventions, of course, that any pledge is entirely unnecessary, submits with the remark that it "still believes the *supplementary* action was wise" because "it *reassures* the people that the platform did really mean something more than idle words thrown out to catch votes."

The Convention thus, by its own confession, did want to be *supplemented* and the people "reassured." We thought as much, and said so in the beginning. We doubt, however, whether these *afterthoughts*, resulting only from a conviction of exposure, will mend so bad a job. Protestations and promises of amendment, under the circumstances, everybody knows, are worthless and soon forgotten. The people will judge the ticket as it came out of the hands of its *putative* fathers, and not upon the new and supposed *regenerative* baptism of its Committee.

THE "organ," with a short sighted-ness which personal government, such as Rings establish, at all times and in places betray, continues to defend the Court House Ring, more especially the Indexing Job. In fact, it does its best to substitute that Job for the Platform of the so-called "Regulars," and, with whatever of vigor it is able to summon, insists that the transaction shall be made an issue in the present canvass. We accept the challenge, and shall take pleasure in enlightening the tax-payers concerning the character of a Job which takes thirty thousand dollars out of their pockets for the benefit of the Court House Ring. The efforts of the "organ" to make the transaction appear respectable do not change the real character a particle. Tax-payers will remember that, failing to carry their points with Judges HAMPTON and WILLIAMS, the Ring waited till the old law ran out, and by a trick of special legislation whereby the Judges were dropped out, and the breakwater between the ring and the tax payers removed, got the contract into their hands at a price three and four times greater than that for which equally capable and responsible persons proposed to do the work. All the "organ" has to say to this is that the gentlemen composing the Commission are respectable. We might answer that Mr. HILANDS, one of the Commissioners, who, we believe, is also respectable, refused to sanction the contract or to have anything to do with the business, denouncing the transaction as "utterly indefensible." We might refer to the fact that Judges HAMPTON and WILLIAMS, whose respectability will not be questioned, refused to sanction it for similar reasons, and that it was consummated only by the piece of legislation, "whirled" through under the engineering skill of Mr. ED. WILLIAMS, to whom the contract was awarded for the joint benefit of the Ring. Now, the "organ" of the office-holders' ticket insists on making this transaction the issue in the present canvass. So be it. Let the people say whether or not they approve of the Job. It is not frequent that Tax Payers, especially at a moment when taxation is grinding them in the dust, deliberately approve of a Job which transfers from their pockets tens of thousands of dollars to support political hangers-on who were never yet suspected of an attempt to gain a living at any legitimate employment.

DURING the seventeen months General GRANT has been President he has reduced the public debt at the rate of more than nine millions a month, or a grand total of $156,184,784. Into every branch of the public service his aim has been to introduce honesty and economy. Thieves and Jobbers have been expelled from positions into which under JOHNSON they had wormed themselves. As President he has been a Reformer, and in this respect he has set the people an example they may safely follow in the management of their affairs. Wherever they shall so far estate it to expel Jobbers, professional office holders and Rings generally from the management of their affairs, they will have rendered valuable assistance to the head of the nation and secure for themselves incalculated benefits. The Reformers here are acting strictly in the spirit of Gen. GRANT's policy. They seek to place the offices in the hands of capable and upright men. They ask for higher qualifications than expertness in running political conventions, unscrupulousness in securing jobs through special legislation and a settled purpose to live off the taxpayers. Reduction of the taxes is a conspicuous feature of Gen. GRANT's policy, and the key note of the Reformers, as it is the object which enlists the active support of the people, cutting down extraordinary expenses, discontinuing useless offices, is likewise a cardinal principal with General GRANT. In this the Reformers are following closely in his footsteps. In fact, there is not an item in the Reform Platform that is not rigorously consistent with General Grant's rule of action and the policy of his administration; and the Republicans of Allegheny, who gave him an unequaled majority, will signify their approval of him and his policy by giving a warm and successful support to the Reform movement.

STAND by Protection, is now the cry of the "organ." This comes with bad grace from those who declared that if the Manufacturers supported the Reform Movement they would join the Free Traders. Consistent Protectionists these! Sincere must be their alarm lest a Free Trader be chosen to Congress. A month ago they were ready to go over to Free Trade, and threatened to join the Democrats to punish Manufacturers for favoring the Reform Movement. Now they appeal to them to support their ticket. There is no occasion for being alarmed for Protection. Major FREW is as good a protectionist as Gen. NEGLEY ever was, and will prove a far more capable advocate and serviceable Representative. He is in sympathy with and forms a part of the great interests that will be effected by legislation, and can act intelligently and influentially, taking rank at once with the political men in Congress on this and every other subject. How can we stand by Protection better than by electing Major FREW? His friends never proposed to go over to Free Trade if they were not sustained. They never threatened to punish Manufacturers for not siding with them. They never thought of betraying the interests of the country if they were not supported. Will the people sustain those who did?

THE latest insult of the Ring to the Republican party and the respect of the community for honesty, is the claim which they set up for being the peculiar supporters of General GRANT. Is there anything in the character of General GRANT that renders it at all probable that were he a voter in Allegheny county he would not be opposed to a Ring which jobs out the offices, plunders the public treasury, and lives off the community? We assert without fear of contradiction that the sympathies of General GRANT are wholly with the objects of the Reformers. We might assume with safety that were he an actor in our politics he would be with the Reformers, as his earliest and warmest supporters and truest friends are. Gen. GRANT is at all times and in all places opposed to professional office seekers. He despises demagogues and tricksters. He loves honesty, enforces economy, and has no sympathy with leaders whose standard of patriotism is the spoils of office. The labor of his administration has been to correct the class of evils to which the Reformers stand opposed. He is a true Reformer, and the Reformers are his disinterested and most valuable supporters. Were General GRANT to speak it would be in words of approval and encouragement. The attempt of the Jobbers in office and contracts to hide behind his great name is the desperate shift of a faction for whom General GRANT can have no sympathy. The Republicans will resent in a manner that will become the Banner County this attempt to blacken the name of General GRANT by coupling it with a corrupt and desperate Ring.

THE *personal government* which the Rings have so many years maintained over the Republicans of Allegheny is about to be smashed, driven out, scourged from existence, as the same sort of thing has been smashed, driven out and scourged from France. NAPOLEON and his advisers were eminently "Regular," and so are our clique of office-holders. The Imperialists lived off the people, spent their money without stint and subordinated everybody and everything to themselves. And so do our clique of office-holders. The Imperial Dynasty was continually calling on the people in the name of the nation, whose good alone was professedly the sole concern. So are our clique of office-holders continually crying out, "Stand by the party," when all that they mean is, stand by them, while they grasp huge Jobs and appropriate fat salaries. The Republicans of Allegheny have had enough of this dynasty, and are about to dethrone it—emancipate the people and set up the reign of Retrenchment and Reform.

WHEN five years in a single office enables the incumbent, who when he entered was not worth a hundred dollars, to show a hundred thousand as the fruit of his toil, it is not time to place said office under the Reformer's hands? This is not an imaginary but a real case. The fault is in the system; and the system is the contrivance wherewith the office holders have for a long period been able to make a machine of the Republican party and live off the tax payers. We are within bounds when we say, that within the last five years the Office Holding Clique have cost the tax payers of Allegheny A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS over and above what would have been fair pay for the services performed. While indemnity for the past is impossible, security for the future is possible; and it is this indemnity that the Reform Movement proposes. The question before the public is: Will they permit themselves to be robbed of another quarter of a million, or will they, by taking their affairs into their own hands, save that amount and probably more to their own pockets?

WHILE Gen. GRANT is cutting down Government expenses and reducing taxation at the rate of eighty millions a year, the Court House and Office Holders' Rings in Allegheny county are continually increasing the expenses and running up taxation. And yet these Rings have the audacity to claim that they are the peculiar friends of Gen. GRANT, and denounce those who are for cutting down expenses and reducing taxation as his enemies! Were the voters of Allegheny fools, as the Rings seem to suppose, or they would not address such *arguments* to them, they might perhaps expect to gain something by such a course. But they are intelligent and possess the sagacity to see through the imposition which the Jobbers in spoils and offices are attempting to practice.

THE letter of Vice President COLFAX, in which he announces his intention to withdraw from public life at the close of his present official term, leaves no room to doubt that such is his deliberate purpose. Few men have been more spontaneously honored, and few have rendered greater services in the civic field, and Republicans throughout the land will read with regret the Vice President's letter. In it he expresses the belief that the East will expect the candidate for Vice President on the ticket with General GRANT for President, whose nomination is the second time it does not doubt. It is rather early to come to conclusions, but we have seen no disposition manifested in the East or elsewhere to separate the names which led us to victory in 1868.

AT the meeting of the so-called "Regular" County Executive Committee on Thursday MR. AUGUST AMMON and MR. WM. MITTENSWIR declined to serve further in that connection. These gentlemen are prominent Germans and trusted Republicans; and this dissolution of copartnership foreshadows the general disintegration of the office holders' faction. Not these gentlemen alone, but hundreds of others have left them since "the August Convention." Already is the current strong against them, and it will grow stronger, deeper and broader, down to the day of the election, when the faction will be swept from existence.

THE "organ," in its personalities, has ventured on dangerous ground. Though not much to our liking we shall follow at such distance and in such manner as its tactics seem to render advisable. To commence with we will ask one question: What was the consideration whereby the indorsement necessary to procure a certain Federal appointment, and to whom was it paid? This properly cannot be considered personal since it really comes under the head of the examination of the claims of candidates to support. We might, and perhaps may, ask other questions, but one at a time is enough.

THE report that comes to us from Paris, that MR. WASHBURNE, in an interview with JULES FAVRE, announced that the United States had recognized the Republic of France, is improbable. In the first place, there is no Republic in France to be recognized—more is the pity; and, in the second place, it is probable that the action of the President and Mr. FISH would be known here quite as soon as in Paris. It is not improbable that Mr. WASHBURNE has expressed the interest with which the United States regard the movements looking to a Republic in France, and perhaps indicated that we will be prompt to recognize such a form of government as soon as it is established there. On something like this we presume the dispatch is based.

ALL the reports from the city and country are in the highest degree encouraging for the Reform ticket. We would not deceive our friends or create false hopes; but we can assure them that the prospect is bright and every day growing more so. Victory is within their grasp. It requires but an effort to make triumph certain. A deep conscientious conviction prevails that the time has come for a change. Republicans realize that the only way to save the party is to support the Reform Movement. Voters are acting with deliberation. Some that have hesitated under the cry of the office-holding leaders that in order to "stand by the party" it was necessary to support them, hesitate no longer. They see now that the cry has been raised as a trick to keep possession of the fat offices and secure more Jobs; and they see also that the Reform Movement is bound to succeed, and that policy as well as duty calls on them to give it all their support. The only hope of the leaders is that they may induce Republicans whose sympathies are with the Reform Ticket to support the so-called "Regular" ticket, which has been set up in the interest of special legislation and Jobs generally.

THE Republican conferees of the Twenty-third District on the one hundred and tenth ballot Monday nominated Hon. EBENEZER MCJUNKIN, of Butler, for Congress. On that ballot the vote was: MCJUNKIN five, PHELPS four, on the one hundred and second ballot MR. GRAHAM's name having been withdrawn. The nomination was unanimously concurred in on motion of MR. GYER. Mr. MCJUNKIN is a native of Butler county, aged about fifty-two, is a lawyer of excellent standing, and a man of commanding ability. His election cannot be doubted.

THE "organ" draws on its imagination rather more than usual when it asserts that "every member of our delegation voted against" the Sinking Fund Bill, "except WALTON." The fact is that TAYLOR voted for it, HUMPHREYS made a speech in favor of it, KERR declared his intention to vote for it, GRAHAM rendered it the best service possible by voting to suspend the rules, which was better than voting for it, HOWARD assisted to perfect it, and, like GRAHAM, would have voted for the bill if his vote had been necessary to pass it.

Now we have always insisted that the Ring had nothing to do with the last Convention.—*The "Organ."*

Lovely innocent, you are right! "The Ring" (we thought you insisted that there was no Ring at all;) was nowhere. The MACKEYS, the EBBETTS, the CLULEYS, *et al.* were not in the Convention. It was only their counterfeit presentments that made their appearance in the Convention. The Ring took no interest. In fact there was no Ring, and never was! Lovely innocent! You are more lovely now than ever.

IN its zeal to thrust the "utterly indefensible" Court House Job into the canvass as a live issue, the "organ" admits that HUMPHREYS, KERR, TAYLOR and WHITE "all voted for" the special legislation whereby EB. WILLIAMS got the Job, and at rates three and four times higher than other persons equally capable and